The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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BUSINESS NOTICES

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.

President Wilson started out for Europe yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Robert Lansing, Mr. Henry White, Rear-Admiral Grayson and others, amidst the cheers of large crowds. The party boards the *George Washington* to-day, and the steamer is sailing immediately.

President Wilson expects to be abroad for six weeks. Prior to the Conference, he will confer with Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, and, probably, King Albert, discussing with them the salient points of the Peace Treaty.

He purposes visiting France, England, Italy, and Brussels, making a pilgrimage to a number of battle-fields. An American flotilla meets the *George Washington* off the French Coast, convoying her into port.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

GERMANS TO BE REPATRIATED.

LONDON, December 4th.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Bootle, said that the British Government had long ago decided to recommend that the Allies demand the surrender of the ex-Kaiser for trial.

The Government had appointed a Committee to examine the question of Germany's ability to pay for the damage she had done.

It was further proposed that an Inter-Allied Committee should investigate what amount could be paid by Germany without injuring the Allies. When that is ascertained, steps would be taken to secure payment.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that the interned Germans would be repatriated at the conclusion of peace. No others would be allowed to enter.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, December 5th.

Mr. Walter Long, in a speech at Trowbridge, said that not only must the Kaiser be tried, but Germany must pay to the last farthing what she could pay, if it took her thirty years.

He, however, would not be a party to calling upon Germany to pay a sum which would necessitate her receiving from us such an assurance as would enable her to begin her old game of dumping articles on our markets.

We must also see that the Germans in England went to their own country.

He rejoiced that they had made up their minds to extend Colonial preference to the Dominions, Crown Colonies, and Protectorates.

The Government offered Imperial preference unconditionally, and were determined that the Dominions and Dependencies should have preference wherever possible.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, December 9th.

Mr. F. W. Tattersall states that 40 cotton spinning companies, totalling 3,750,000 spindles, made a record profit of £576,314 during the twelve months which ended on November 30th—equalling over 34 per cent. on the share capital capital.

THE EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

LONDON, December 4th.

The Empire Resources Development Committee draws attention to a striking instance of wastefulness. The East African cedar forests contain probably the finest cedars in the world, suitable for pencil making, and would command a ready market. Nevertheless, this valuable timber is commonly used in East Africa for firewood.

The Committee points out that some years ago, Faber paid ten shillings per cubic foot for pencil cedar in Virginia and the supply was failing.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 9th.

Silver is quoted at 48 7-16d. The market is quiet and easier owing to the lower insurance.

CROWN PRINCE "URGED PEACE."

LONDON, December 9th.

The Crown Prince declared that after the battle of the Marne he urged peace, even at the sacrifice of Alsace-Lorraine, but he was told to mind his own business by the Kaiser.

He opposed the war, and had not favoured the Verdun attacks, in which, however, he would have been successful the third time, if he had been supported.

General von Ludendorff was the mainspring of Germany's military movements, General von Hindenburg being a mere figure-head.

PRESENTATION BY POLICE RESERVE.

Yesterday evening at 5.15 p.m. the members of the Hongkong Police Reserve mustered in the Central Police Station compound for the purpose of making a presentation in the shape of a silver salver to the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, C.B.E., in view of his forthcoming retirement from the post of C.S.P. to take up the duties of Colonial Treasurer.

There were present Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., D.S.P. (R.), Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R.), Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.), and Dr. Jordan, the Surgeon Superintendent of the Force. Mr. McI. Messer was accompanied by Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P.

A grand parade was held after which the force was drawn up in square formation, in the centre of which Mr. F. C. Jenkin, addressing Mr. McI. Messer, said:

Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, on behalf of every member and every rank of the Police Reserve—British, Portuguese, Indian and Chinese—I beg to ask your acceptance of this silver salver as a token of our respect and our affection. The presentation of this salver is the outcome of a suggestion made by the men themselves, and was not inspired by anybody from Headquarters. In the time at my disposal it is impossible for me adequately to review what you have done for the Regular and Police Reserve Forces, particularly the latter, during the four years they have been under your command. What you have done can be generally stated by referring to the fact that it has been your policy at all times to give to us the greatest encouragement, and in that you have been followed by your brother Superintendents and other officers of the Regular Police, who have extended to us the greatest courtesy and, greatest of all, placed in us a very great deal of trust. I refer, in saying that, to the fact that at all times you have given us permission to organise ourselves in whatever way we thought best, relying always on myself and my brother officers in every branch of the Police Reserve to carry out whatever you required in the way of duty. It is that characteristic of your administration which has been most acceptable to us, and which has made us loyal to you, and which has been the greatest incentive to the proper performance of the duties you have called upon us to perform. Time has not permitted us to suitably inscribe the silver salver, but it will be done forthwith, and it will bear upon it *facsimile* signatures of representative members of each unit in the Police Reserve. We trust that in future years it will serve to bring to your recollection, possibly sometimes with some amusement, what this citizen force of various nationalities has done by way of assisting in the policing of the large territories over which you have ruled. It will also serve to remind you of the great respect and affection which every one, from myself downwards, have for you. Eight hundred men or more have passed under your command, and I feel that whatever I am saying to-day is echoed by every one of those now present, those absent on duty, and those who cannot be here but who are serving in other parts of the Empire. The salver will bear the following inscription:—

"To the Honourable Mr. Charles McIlvaine Messer, C.B.E., M.A., Captain Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, February 14th, 1914, to December 10th, 1918.

Presented by the Superintendent, Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables of the Hongkong Police Reserve, as a token of their respect and affection, and as a tribute to the confidence which you always have shown to them on the strength of the Force during the world-war, 1914-1918."

I beg you to accept this token of our respect.

The Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, in returning thanks, spoke of the great assistance rendered to the Regular Police by the Police Reserve. The Colony owed a great debt to the Police Reserve for the preservation of peace and for freedom from disorders during the course of the war, and had it not been for the assistance rendered by the Police Reserve the Regular Police would not have been able to carry on. The Police Reserve was a unique force and was without any parallel the world over. He referred to the way in which the Police Reservists had diligently carried out their various duties, and the good work done by Mr. Jenkin, Inspector Roylance, and Chief Inspector Mason in bringing the force to their present state of efficiency. In addition to their duties, the Police Reserve had performed various functions, which, besides providing amusements for the Colony, had helped considerably in the cause of charity, especially in connection with the raising of subscriptions for the members of the Regular Police who had lost their lives in the performance of their duties. He hoped the great assistance they had given him would be available to his successor. He thanked them very much for their present, which he would always value.

Mr. Jenkin then presented Mr. McI. Messer to the various contingent inspectors, with whom Mr. Messer shook hands. The force was then dismissed and marched off at 6.15 [illegible] Mr. C.S.P. [illegible] Mr. Messer [illegible] Mr. Messer was called [illegible]

GENERAL TRADE AND FINANCE.

An excellent illustration of Mr. Bonar Law's words at the Guildhall—"in the darkest hour there was no panic, there was no despondency, and in the hour of victory there is no undue elation,"—is found in the attitude of the Stock Exchange for the market in British Government securities. It remained quietly firm, with the good, steady buying which has been going on for some little while past, but without any excitable lifting of prices such as some people might have expected on the news from the war fronts. The mind goes back for comparison to those days after last March 21, when "in the darkest hour there was no panic, there was no despondency," and, on the contrary, the quotation for the Five per Cent. War Loan was higher on March 20 than it had been on March 20. What is most satisfactory on the Stock Exchange just now is the well-spread volume of business. The beginning of the end found a freer expression in the foreign exchange market than on the Stock Exchange. There was a sharp appreciation in the value of the pound sterling in all the neutral European centres. The improvement in the value of sterling is of great significance, for it points to the strengthening conviction among neutrals that the Allies are coming within sight of the attainment of their aims.

The return of the Imperial Bank of Germany dated September 23 shows a considerable addition to its holding of gold. There is no mystery about the source of this addition, the obvious explanation being that the first instalment in the precious metal of the indemnity of £300,000,000 imposed upon Russia has now found its way into the vaults of the German bank. The gold stock shows an increase of £4,945,200, the total being £123,360,750, which, however, is little more than two millions higher than it was a year ago. The total holding of gold and silver is £128,267,450, an increase of £4,940,950, so that apparently there has been a slight loss of silver.

An increase of no less than £88,198,617 in the revenue receipts for the first half of the current financial year is shown in the Exchequer return. The total revenue for the half-year was £343,420,657. The largest amount shown under the different heads of revenue is £133,678,000 in respect of excess profits duty, this total being £46,344,000 more than was received from this source in the corresponding period of last year. Customs receipts at £47,608,000 show an increase of £12,956,000, and Income-tax at £61,791,000 shows an increase of £11,274,000. The total expenditure chargeable against revenue during the half-year was £1,356,842,055, against £1,228,052,360.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auction

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 13th December, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon) at No. 24 Godown

175 cases RUBBER.
152 bales RUBBER.
(all more or less damaged)

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1918.

on

FRIDAY,

the 13th December, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE CHINESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

5-Colour, blue and white Vases, plates and bowls, from the Kanghai, Kienlung and Towkwang periods,

Also

Genuine Sung Celadon Vase, Kanghai 5-Colour Vase (very fine), Imperial Kienlung Ware, Yungching. Porcelain Pictures.

On view from Thursday the 12th, instant.

Catalogues on application.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOUND.

FOUND.—In Kowloon a long haired Black & White DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No. 743. Owner can have same by applying at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 803

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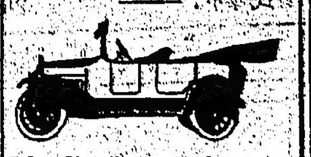

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CHRISTMAS ORDERS FOR OWN FED TURKEYS

should be booked with us early to avoid disappointment.

Birds supplied alive or killed and dressed as required.

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DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!
CELLULOID TOYS,
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JAPANESE MAKERS,

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, March 20, 1918.

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the Magnum size

MAGNUMS

"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CARRYING STANDARDS INTO BATTLE.

It may not be generally known, even in Service circles, that the French still take their standards into battle, although the picturesque custom has been abandoned in the British Army. Modern warfare shows little of the panoply that once accompanied the clash of arms. Experiences in the Franco-German War, enforced by those in Africa, finally decided our War Office to stop the practice. For the past 37 years the standards and guardons of the cavalry and the more simple flags of the infantry have been left at home while their guardians have been winning new honours abroad.

NEW OVERLAND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Concerning the improvement of the telegraph service between Dairen and Japan proper, it is reported that work has already been begun by the cableship Okinawa Maru to lay an additional cable between Shimonoseki and Fusan. When this cable, together with a second line, are laid in the course of a few days, some of their transmitting capacity is hoped to be spared for public traffic. It may be mentioned that this work has been pushed forward with the utmost despatch under the pressure of military necessity. However, according to a reliable authority, the completion of a new overland telegraph service between Dairen and Tokyo is feared to be put off to the end of next year.

FOSTERING THE SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

The War Office announces that a conference of representatives of the Admiralty, and War Office, Air Ministry, all the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, South African, Indian and Imperial Expeditionary Forces has appointed a committee with General Sir Ian Hamilton as Chairman, to report on the best method of fostering the spirit of comradeship and mutual help among all serving in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force; also a committee with Admiral Lord Jellicoe as Chairman to consider the promotion of comradeship throughout the Empire among all serving in the present war. The latter committee consists of two members of the Imperial Forces and five members representing India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.

SCHOOL FOR BARBERS.

The barbers in Osaka, who number 4,500, have approached the local authorities with a proposal to establish a training school with a view to allowing only those who pass an examination at this school to start business. This proposal is the result of complaints made that there are many barbers in Osaka who have not the elementary knowledge of hygiene absolutely necessary for their vocation.

NORTH AND SOUTH TO BE EQUAL.

Peking, Dec. 5.—Hsu Shih-chang received a telegram from the Military Government on the 3rd proposing Shanghai as the place for the peace conference. It is learned that Hsu is having the same opinion with the South agreeing that each side should appoint about eight delegates to the peace conference. Peking has appointed Tien Wen-lieh, Chu Chi-chian and Hsiung Hsi-ling as principal delegates, but Chu refused to accept the appointment. Whether Tien Wen-lieh will accept the appointment or not, it is not known. It would take at least one week more before the appointment of the delegates can be definitely decided upon.—Eastern News Agency.

DECIMAL COINAGE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

There are now announced the names of the members of the Royal Commission which has been appointed to inquire into the question of the desirability or otherwise of placing the denominations of currency and money account in Great Britain on a decimal basis. If the Commission considers that such an alteration should be made in the present system, it is charged to make specific recommendations for consideration by Parliament. Lord Emmott has been appointed Chairman, and the other Commissioners are Lord Southwark, Lord Faber, Lord Ashton, Lord Leverhulme, Sir Richard V. Vassar-Smith, Sir Joseph Larmor, Sir George Croydon Marks, Sir Alfred W. Watson, and Messrs. John W. Gawston, Sydney Armitage Smith, Charles Godfrey, James Bell, Joseph Burn, Harold Cox, George Hayhurst, Theodore McKenna, Geoffrey Marks, James F. Mason, Albert Smith, George Murray Smith, and Gilbert C. Vyle. The Commission will in particular consider the proposals embodied in the Bill recently introduced into the House of Lords by a member of the Commission, Lord Beaufort. It will be seen that the Commission is a very representative one, and its report will be awaited with a question which, being [illegible] controversy for [illegible] years, [illegible] Chancellor [illegible] within [illegible]

A NEW PAPER MILL IN CHINA.

A new paper mill with a capital of $2,000,000, to be known as the China Machine Paper Manufacturing Company, Lt., is being organized by Cantonese capitalists in Shanghai. The new company will have its offices at the corner of Kiangse and Ningpo Roads. The factory will be in operation by next spring.

DOCTOR'S TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.

"Women doctors run base hospitals in France just as well as they are run by men," said Sir Watson Cheyne at the opening of the session at King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E. Women are admitted for the first time to the Medical School this session, and already 18 are on the books.

£88,000,000 REVENUE INCREASE.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the six months from April 1 to September 30 showed a net increase of £88,198,617. The total for the six months was £243,420,657, compared with £255,222,040 last year. Chief increases were excess profit duties £46,344,000, Customs £12,956,000, income tax £11,274,000, and Excise £7,588,000.

73-YEAR-OLD MISQUERADER.

A 73-year-old woman, who was attacked with a paralytic stroke, and is now in Leeds Union Infirmary, is said to have lived in Leeds in male clothing as Ferdinand Hansen for 21 years. She had not worked for several years, but was formerly a photographer's assistant. A woman with whom she had lodged for seven years stated that she had no reason to doubt her sex. She was a heavy pipe smoker and behaved like a gentleman, raising her hat to neighbours, and was well educated. She was born in Hamburg but claimed to be a Duke.

WHEN MR. LLOYD GEORGE DECIDES.

Accepting an invitation to become the prospective Coalition candidate for Bedford at the next election, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, writes: If it was only a question of winning the war, I should agree with those who object to a general election during the war. But more important than the winning of the war is the securing of a thorough peace. The Government should be entrusted with the possibility of such a peace, and [illegible] and [illegible] men and women [illegible] Mr. Lloyd George decides that [illegible] and wants to seek a mandate of the [illegible]

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

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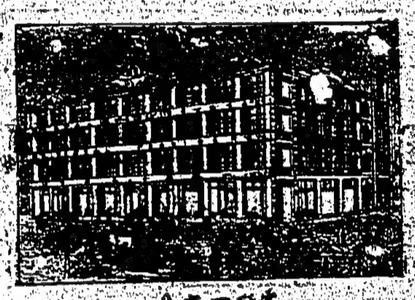

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THE PEAK HOTEL.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—VICTORIA.

J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

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KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add. "Palace"

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL

[illegible]

THE EQUIT STREET.

Under American Management. [illegible] from the Bank and Central [illegible] Modern [illegible]

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

on

THURSDAY,

the 12th December, 1918, at 11 a.m.,

s.s. "*SUI FUNG*"

her ENGINES and BOILER as they now stand in good working order,

DESCRIPTION:

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10', working pressure 120 lbs., on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Funnell and Stays, and all Piping, &c. connected with the above mentioned Engine and Boiler.

DELIVERY:

On shore at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.

Immediately following this Sale will be offered:

One 250 Ton STEEL LIGHTER.

DESCRIPTION:

Built of steel frames 3 x 3 x 3, and ½ steel plates.

Length 110 feet.

Beam 21 feet.

Depth 7 feet.

Also

A quantity of

STEEL FRAMES ¾ x 3 x 3.

STEEL ½ PLATES.

And

Several ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c., &c.

The above mentioned Steamer is now in Hongkong, and inspecting orders may be obtained from the Undersigned.

Launch to convey intending puchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918. 912

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MAJOR T. A. ROBERTSON, to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY,

the 12th December, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 1 Antrim Villa, Kowloon,

THE SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.

including:—

Upholstered Armchairs, Carpets, Blackwood Curio Cabinet, Tables and Stands, Brass Fender, Fire Brasses and Screen, Glass Ware Cabinet, Sundry Bedroom Furniture, etc., and White Enamelled Rattan Furniture.

Rubber-tyred Rickshs complete with Covers, etc., in very good condition, Large Ice Chest and Meat Safe practically new, 4-Blade Electric Ceiling Fan with Light attachment, 2 well-built Chicken Houses and 2 Dog Kennels.

A very fine variety of Pot Plants, Palms, etc., etc., 5-Coloured and Blue and White Porcelain Flower Stands and Flower Pots.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned)

on

FRIDAY,

the 13th December, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A NUMBER OF LOTS OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

comprising:—

Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Double and Single Wardrobes, Upholstered Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Armchairs, a quantity of Dining Room Furniture, including Dinner and Tea Services, E.P. Ware, Cutlery and Glass Ware, Electric Table Lamps and Office Furniture, etc., etc., etc.

Also

A quantity of GOOD BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, Typewriter, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, [illegible] December, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

ON

FRIDAY,

the 13th December, 1918, at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A number of very fine opals, ranging from 3 to 10 carat.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(For account of the concerned)

on

FRIDAY,

the 13th December, 1918, at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE GOLD JEWELLERY,

&c., &c., &c.

comprising:—

18—kt. Gold Watches and Chains, Diamond, Jadestone, Turquoise and Sapphire Rings, Brooches, Pendants and Charms, (Gold Cuff Links, and Studs, &c., &c.

Also

A quantity of Gold Damascene, including Cigarette and Card Cases, Cuff Links, Brooches, Brackets, Neckchains, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 9th, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

SATURDAY,

the 14th December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF DRESS MATERIAL and MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

&c., &c., &c.

comprising:—

Silk Shawls and Scarves, Coats, Sunshades, Several Muslin Dress Lengths, Pongee Silk Goods, etc.

Ready made Suits, Caps, Silk Hats, Lady's Gloves, etc., etc.

Blue and White Serge, Alpaca, Flannel and Flannelette, Coloured Prints, Counterpanes, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Toilet Soap, Perfume, &c.,

Also

Twenty pairs of White Blankets.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 9, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th December, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 5, Moreton Terrace, (top floor), Causeway Bay,

SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.

including:—

Fumed Teak large Double Wardrobe and Dressing Table,

Also

A Singer's Sewing Machine.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Tuesday the 17th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1918.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE

(Eighteen Stops)

With Sixty-one Rolls of Music.

In very good condition. Inspecting orders and further particulars from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 942

FOR SALE.

GALLSEND [illegible] The Peak. Six Rooms, [illegible] Tennis Court, [illegible]

Apply—C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. [illegible] 1918.

WHY WORRY?

"WHY worry? The War's over!" So it is. We have all heard that remark more than once, but there is much to "worry" about yet. We're not out of the game simply because the Huns have laid down their guns. What you gave on Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit of your sacrifice! There are thousands and thousands of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we we have had, and will continue to have, a very comfortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to "worry," in order that the maimed and sick, the human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may be restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to the men who fought and bled in war—a debt which we can never repay. But we can show our appreciation by giving our last cent to the great work of mercy in which so many noble men and women are engaged at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be said that our patriotism and honour petered out with the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put every cent you had into *Heather Day* and *St. Andrew's Fair*. The *War Bond Drawing* is for the same cause and its success must be written down in the annals of the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on the battefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering worthy of the Colony.

PERHAPS IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE.

HE NEEDS IT ALL TO CURE HIS ILLS.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On Sale, till 31st December, at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of Dec., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Yaumati, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

[illegible]

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

44 Des Voeux Road Central

Telephone No. 2667.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

TANG YUK, Dentist.

Successor to the late SIEN TING,

14 D'Aguilar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

[illegible]

AN ARCTIC EL DORADO.

HUGE MINERAL DEPOSITS IN SPITSBERGEN.

It is a curious circumstance that there exists, within 400 miles of the coast of Norway and 1,300 miles of Great Britain, some of the richest deposits of coal and iron ore in the world, and that they have been left undeveloped.

The Spitsbergen Archipelago, which is about the size of Ireland, seems to consist chiefly of coal and iron ore. At any rate, it has been proved by Norwegian and Sweden pioneers, and by the operations of the Northern Exploration Co. that minerals are there in vast quantities and are easy to develop.

While Spitsbergen is within the Arctic Circle, its shores are washed by the Gulf Stream, and, for its latitude, the climate is comparatively mild on the west coasts. It has also some of the best natural harbours in the world, and, with ice-breakers, navigation can be carried on during the whole year.

Recently the Northern Exploration Company approached Sir Ernest Shackleton, who had just returned to this country from a Government mission to South America, and invited him to organise an expedition to Spitsbergen. With the approval of the Government, Sir Ernest undertook this work, with Captain Frank Wild, his experienced lieutenant in the Antarctic, as his second in command.

HABITABLE THE YEAR ROUND.

The expedition left some time ago, although Sir Ernest Shackleton, for official reasons, was unable to accompany it further than Norway. The expedition was accompanied by Mr. F. W. Salisbury Jones, managing director of the Northern Exploration Co., through whose resource and energy that enterprise was rescued from ruin. The party numbered nearly 200 persons in all, including geologists, mining and engineering experts. Besides Captain Frank Wild, there were several other members of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic expeditions, including Dr. McIlroy, the well-known surgeon, and others who have had experience in living under similar conditions. The duty of the party will be to explore the island and to make it habitable all the year round. There will be no difficulty, with the presence of coal in such vast quantities, in having both light and heat during the winter months.

Spitsbergen had just been discovered by the Germans before the war, and they had established a wireless station there, which has since been destroyed. Evidence has been found recently that German agents have been at work in the hope of appropriating the whole archipelago. As recently as 1913 the country was visited by Prince Henry of Prussia and the late Count Zeppelin. Spitsbergen was a British possession during the seventeenth century, but has been a No Man's Land until recent years. Now there are Swedish and Norwegian companies operating part of the island, while the Northern Exploration Co. owns approximately 2,000 square miles of land.

SEAMS 12 FEET THICK.

Development up to now has been on a small scale. The production of coal last year was over 100,000 tons, disposed of in Norway and Sweden. Seams of coal already tapped are from two to twelve feet in thickness, and it is estimated that there are deposits of 8,000 million tons, comprising bituminous, steam, anthracite and cannel coals. There are also huge deposits of high-grade iron ore, assaying as high as 60 to 70 per cent. of pure iron. It is the only iron ore at all comparable with the finest iron ore from Sweden.

It is very extraordinary that Spitsbergen should have been neglected during the war. If the present steps had been taken only two years ago, Norway, Sweden and Russia would have been having great supplies of coal, of which they are in great need, while the iron production of this country, so urgently required for war purposes, would have been augmented by a supply of finer ore than we possess.

The Northern Exploration Co. is under the control of practical men. The chairman is Mr. F. L. Davis, who is one of the largest colliery owners in South Wales. Major David Davies, a great South Wales coal owner, is also interested, and there are other Welsh coal experts identified with the enterprise.

Nothing would have been done even now had the Foreign Office not accorded the Northern Exploration Co. the protection of the British flag. Other Government departments have [illegible]

NOTICES

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to—

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. *General Managers.*

—FOR—

CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2539

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59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality, containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone [illegible]

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable address: "HINGWAH."

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THE BUICK SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION IS BIG BUT BUICK FACILITIES, BUICK ORGANISATION AND BUICK EFFICIENCY ARE BIGGER.

EACH YEAR THE PRODUCTION OF BUICK CARS HAS BEEN LARGELY INCREASED AND YET THE DEMAND FOR THE CARS HAS ALWAYS EXCEEDED THE SUPPLY.

ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION BUICK OWNERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THEIR CARS. WHEN THEY PURCHASED THE BUICK THEY OBTAINED THE UTMOST IN MOTOR VALUE & PERFORMANCE.

WHEN BETTER CARS ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM.

FOR PRICES, SPECIFICATIONS AND FULL INFORMATION CALL OR [illegible] ON APPLICATION.

Sole Agents—

EXILE GARAGE

DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. Tel. [illegible]

SENNET FRERES

[illegible]

The China Mail.
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1918.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NERO.

Some weeks ago a leading American newspaper published a letter from a Swedish reader recalling that when the Kaiser, soon after his accession, visited Oscar II. of Sweden and that shrewd and observant King was asked what he thought of William, Oscar replied, "The Kaiser is another Nero." If this is passed by as a mere epithet applied to one who has since been likened to Attila and Genghis Khan, a mistake is made: this was early in William's reign, and nobody could foresee in him the world devastator of 1914. It was no epithet, it was a character sketch in a phrase, and it is well worth thinking about when we come, as now, to place the responsibility for the world's innumerable wars during the past four and a half years. Renan in his "Antichrist" calls Nero "not the maddest or most wicked, but the vainest and most ridiculous sovereign whom ever the hazard of events has brought into the foreground of history." He was a minor poet, a bad actor, an amateur artist of every kind, the very prototype of William II. The world has waited nearly nineteen centuries for the character to be completely reproduced. It learned nineteen centuries ago that such qualities in a powerful monarch result in disaster: it is learning the lesson over again though the disasters are different. Of Nero Renan also said:—

"In Nero there was something at once terrifying and grotesque, grandiose and absurd . . . . The fantasies of centuries . . . were jostled chaotically together in his brain, the feeble brain of a mediocre but self-sufficient artist to whom chance had granted the power to realise all his [illegible] dreams. Imagine a man with almost as much intelligence as one of the heroes of Victor Hugo's Shrove Tuesday merry-makers, a mixture of lunatic, lackey [illegible] governing the world. He had not the black wickedness of Domitian, love of evil for the sake of evil, nor was he an extravagant prodigal of Caligula's type, he was a conscientious romanticist, an emperor of comic opera, a melomaniac trembling for the applause of the gallery and making the gallery tremble. . . . The despots of the past, terrible and grave, had not these debauches of perverse aestheticism . . . . It was not enough for him to drive chariots in the circus, to bawl himself hoarse in public, to tour the provinces as a singer."

A few years ago Mr. Chesterton, in a defence of the Kaiser's Nero-like posturings—he must now be heartily ashamed of what he then wrote—declared that "the German Emperor is a poet, and, therefore, he succeeds," but admitted:—"It is true, if the matter is at all important that the German Emperor is not a good poet . . . The German Emperor fails ridiculously, if that is all that is in question, in almost every one of the artistic occupations to which he addresses himself, he is neither a first-rate critic, nor a first-rate musician, nor a first-rate painter, nor a first-rate poet." Now it turns out that the matter was indeed "important." The mania of variety is important when the madman, Nero or William, sits on a throne. Of both of them it may be said, as Renan said of one of them "the demon of perverted histrionism had taken possession of him." The first years of William's reign did not foreshadow the apotheosis of this mad vanity, but neither did the first years of Nero's. After playing before the world in comedies for so long, the swollen vanity of each demanded a tragedy on the same stage.

Nero enjoyed the last year of his life more than any. He toured the Greek cities, singing in each and getting all the prizes, though Athens revolted at the profanation and made him keep away. He rode into Rome in the chariot in which Augustus had ridden in triumph, and then his people revolted. Renan says: "It is one of the glories of Gaul that the downfall of [illegible] Gaul that this reincarnation of Nero should fall by her hand too. "Driven to the wall, on the eve of deposition and a violent death, he tried to think out a way of falling with dignity, but he did not possess an idea that was not puerile." He was a prince who lost in a lifetime a mighty empire. Consolation he tried to find but found none.

Will this be the fate of his successor? It is assured in the world that a nature, vain, cunning, filled with desire for the immense, the infinite, but lacking all judgment will meet with deplorable shipwreck. There is a story told that when Nero died (he died quoting Homer), "the earth trembled, as if it were rent open, and the souls of all those whom he had slain came and hurled themselves upon him." When the life that parallels his so closely shall come to its end, what an endless procession of ghosts will arise if that parallel is maintained.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

No case of communicable diseases was reported during the 48 hours ended the 1 th instant.

We regret to learn that Mr. Denman Fuller is seriously indisposed. He is at the Peak Hospital, and it is not expected that he will be able to attend to any of his ordinary duties until the end of the month.

For the convenience of guests, attending the Police Reserve Fancy Dress Dance on Friday evening, a special Tram to the Peak will run at 1 a.m., and a special Ferry to Kowloon at 1.15 a.m.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, the s.s. "Sui Fung," the engines and boiler of which are being sold by auction by Messrs. Hughes and Hough on Thursday, is now in Harbour. A launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m. on the day of the sale.

The Intelligence Bureau at Canton states that a telegram has been received from the Premier of the *de facto* Government at Peking, Chien Neng-hsun, addressed to the Seven Administrative Directors of the Military Government at Canton, stating that Peking agrees to hold a Peace Conference and suggests that each side send ten delegates. It further suggests that the Conference be held at Nanking instead of Shanghai, as proposed by the Military Government.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

THE HARVESTING AND THE CURING OF THE PLANT.

How many of those who grow tobacco, take the trouble implied in curing it, described in the columns of a home paper recently received? It says:—After harvesting the plant should be exposed to the sun until it is wilted so that it can be handled without injury. It should then be conveyed to the curing barn with as little delay as possible. There are four different methods of curing, (1) by means of open-fire heat, (2) flue-curing, (3) sun-curing, and (4) air-curing. Flue-curing consists of placing the tobacco in the curing house and warming the air to 90 degrees F. for two or three hours. The heat is then increased to 125 degrees, or even higher if the leaf will stand it, and after letting the heat stop at this degree for a few minutes the fires are damped and the heat gradually reduced to 90 degrees. The fermentation or sweating process which follows is undertaken for the purpose of developing the aroma of the tobacco. It is then stacked in heaps in steam-heated rooms covered up with canvas, and after a short time fermentation as evidenced by a rise in temperature, takes place. The temperature should not be allowed to go beyond 130 degrees F., to prevent which the heap is from time to time taken down and rebuilt. Some three to five weeks is occupied by this process. It is during this stage that lower grade tobaccos are treated with flavouring ingredients to improve the aroma. Grading and packing follow the curing process. If more care and attention were paid to curing Burma tobacco growers undoubtedly would get better prices than they now do for their crops.

THE SUPREME COURT

ALLEGED BREACH OF COMPRADORE AGREEMENT.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees-Davies, in the Supreme Court this morning, the hearing was begun in a case in which Mr. John Owen Hughes, liquidator of the trade and personal affairs of Albert Wilhelm Arthur Becker, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co., and Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co., liquidators of the trade of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co., brought action against Chin Wah, compradore of the said firm, claiming a sum of $65,000 for damages, losses, and expenses incurred by breach of a compradore agreement.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., assisted by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge), were for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson), appeared for the defendants.

The claim was to the effect that on April 26, 1912, by a compradore agreement, Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co., a German firm, carrying on business as merchants and commission agents in Hongkong and elsewhere, engaged Sum Chuen and Leung E Lau as compradore and assistant compradore respectively, on terms of *inter alia*, they being held liable to the firm for all losses, damages and expenses incurred by the firm under the compradore agreement, and the defendant, under consideration of his engagement by the firm, was answerable to the firm of surety to the extent of $65,000, for due performance by them and the Chinese staff of their various duties under the compradore agreement. Further, by a deed of charge of the same date, the defendant mortgaged to Mr. A. W. A. Becker, a partner in the firm and on behalf of the firm, certain property registered in the Land Office as section 3 of section A of the reclamation of Marine Lot No. 71 by way of security. During the respective periods of employment of Chin Sum Chuen, Leung E Lau and Ho Pak Lam by the firm, the latter entered with the assent of the three persons, into contracts and engagements in consequence of which the firm had incurred losses, damages and expenses to the extent of $99,368.50 for which Ho Pak Lam and the personal representatives of Chin Sum Chuen and Leung E Lau, now deceased, were liable. At the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany, H.E. the Governor as representative in the Colony of H. M. the King, permitted all Germans residing in the Colony to remain at large uninterned and permitted them to keep their offices and in cases of firms, their firms, open and to carry on their business in the Colony whether on their own behalf or on behalf of persons not resident in the Colony, without any break or interruption as had been carried on prior to the outbreak of war. On August 28, 1914, H. E. in accordance with the authority received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies issued a license to certain firms in the Colony including Messrs. Sander, Wieler, and Co, allowing them to carry on their businesses for the purpose of disposing of their stocks then in the Colony, and goods due to arrive which had been ordered before the outbreak of war, subject to certain conditions and subject to the concurrence of the banks concerned, which concurrence was obtained. In pursuance of this permission and of the license, and until the appointment of the plaintiffs, Messrs. H. Wicking & Co., as liquidators of the the business of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler, and Co., they continued, after the outbreak of war to carry on their business in Hongkong, including the contracts and engagements with Chinese, exactly as before the war, and since the appointment of the liquidators, they have carried on the business without any break or interruption in accordance with the ordinance providing for the for the winding up of the affairs of Alien Enemies and with the instructions received from time to time from H. E. the Governor, through the Colonial Secretary. These liquidations have been carried out with a knowledge and assent of Ho Pak Lam and a member of the Compradore's Department under his direction, had made entries in the books of the firm relating to the liquidation. In consequence of the outbreak of war Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co. on October 28, 1914, were appointed by H. E. the Governor, to wind up the trade of the firm, and Mr. J. O. Hughes was appointed on August 22, 1917, to wind up the trade and personal affairs of A. W. A. Becker. The plaintiffs claim the sum of $99,368.50 from Ho Pak Lam and the present representatives of Chin Sum Cheun and Leung E Lau, now deceased, but they have not paid the sum or any part of it and have committed a default under the compradore's agreement. Subsequent to the default the plaintiffs made a demand for the sum of $65,000 liable by defendant as surety, but this too had not been paid and was now due. The plaintiffs therefore claim: (1) a declaration that the firm had incurred losses, damages and expenses to the sum of $99,368.50, which to the extent of $65,000 was now due and [illegible] and (2) [illegible] Section 3 of Section A of the Praya Reclamation of Marine Lot No. 71, or upon the proceeds [illegible] of sale and costs.

THE DEFENCE.

The Defence, in their statement, admitted that they executed the agreement mentioned, but stated that the firm was dissolved at the outbreak of war. They had agreed to be answerable for the sum of $65,000 as surety for the due performance of work by themselves and the Chinese staff. They denied, however, that the terms of the agreement were, *inter alia*, that the Compradore and Assistant Compradore should be liable for all losses, damages and expenses incurred by the firm under the agreement. They stated that it was expressly stipulated by the said agreement that the compradore should be liable only for such losses, damages and expenses as might be demanded by formal notice served on them by the firm. No demand, as required by the compradore's Agreement was made upon the defendant prior to the outbreak of War or at all under such an agreement. The defendant admits that he executed the mortgage referred to by way of security for the performance of his obligations under the Compradore's Agreement. The defendant denied that, during the respective periods of employment of Chin Sum Cheun, Leung E Lau and Ho Pak Lam, the firm incurred losses, damages and expenses to the extent of $99,358.50, or any amount at all and that they were not liable for any loss. They admitted that since the appointment of Mr. J. O. Hughes on August 22, 1917, Plaintiffs demanded payment of the amount but they denied having committed a default under the agreement. They stated that after the outbreak of war no proceedings could be brought against them by the firm under the agreement. The Defendants further stated that the agreement, at the outbreak of war, became impossible and that it was illegal for them to have intercourse with the firm and that the agreement was dissolved, and damages, losses, or expenses incurred after the outbreak of war, the firm was not responsible for. The liquidators had collected more than the sum required for paying off the creditors, in their liquidation process. There could therefore be no cause for action against them. The partners of the firm were enemy subjects and the plaintiffs' claim could not extend to goods, imports, and merchandise coming from the German Empire. They prayed that action be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Sharpe said the firm had suffered losses amounting to $99,000 in consequence of default by Chinese dealers in contracts for which the compradore and assistant compradore were liable. It was a pre-war contract, as the agreement had been entered into on April 26th, 1912, and defendant was liable to a surety of $65,000 under the terms of the guarantee. They had entered into a mortgage, given by defendant as security, and the liquidators of the firm were entitled to it.

His Lordship: "The mortgage was given by the surety as a guarantee"?

Mr. Sharpe: "Yes. The full terms of the guarantee are shown in the compradore's agreement. The claim against the surety arose out of the contracts for the import and sale of goods by Chinese dealers, all contracts being prior to April 1st, 1914, because the compradore's agreement expired on that date and under the agreement he was not liable for any agreement entered into after that date. He had to give six months notice of resignation and he gave it on October 1st, 1913, and it expired on April 1st, 1914. The losses fell under two heads: (1) for goods delivered and not paid for, and (2) for goods of which delivery had not been taken by the dealers under their contracts, which goods had been resold plus the usual interest on the contract prices and the insurance which was provided for by the compradore's agreement.

His Lordship: "This German firm ordered goods from Germany for Chinese dealers"?

Mr. Sharpe: "With very few exceptions, they were brought from England. Goods over the value of $65,000 came from England."

Proceeding, Counsel said that there was only one other preliminary point to which he would like to refer. It was that the money which the plaintiffs claimed was not in any way an illegal or improper payment, as alleged by the defendant, because, under the liquidation scheme, all money paid to the liquidators went into a special account of English Banks which, in the present case, was the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank, and the Mercantile Bank, and which would be held by those banks until its ultimate disposition by our Government. Whether or not the Government will in view of what Germany had done ultimately decide to return the money to the Germans remained to be seen. All the Counsel knew was [illegible]

Continuing, Counsel referred [illegible] Ordinance No. [illegible] of [illegible] 1917. There was a provision in the Ordinance under [illegible] which said: "That no [illegible] money was to be paid [illegible]

PEAK HOTEL DANCE.

A gay scene was presented at the Peak Hotel last evening when there was the first dance in that building since the cessation of hostilities. The affair far surpassed anything which has been before attempted within the walls of the Hotel and the evening will go down in the memories of all present as one long to be remembered. There was a large and distinguished company present which included H. E. Major-General Ventris and a large party, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonel Harvey, commanding the Manchester Regiment, Major Wakeman, Commander Finlayson, R.N., and party, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. T. L. Perkins and party, Asst. Capt. Supt. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Coppin and party, and Mr. J. Findlay Miller and party. All arrangements had been made under the capable supervision of Mrs. D. K. Blair, and during the course of the dinner the following music was supplied by the Manchester Regimental Band.—

1.—Selection .... Bing Boys.
2.—One Step .... Hong Lo.
3.—Selection .... Arcadians.
4.—Waltz .... Memories.
5.—Two Step .... A little Pep.
6.—W. Maltz .... Thoughts.
7.—Fox Trot .... You've Got to do it.
8.—One Step .... China Dreams.
9.—W. Maltz ... The Bing Boys are here.
10.—Two Step .... Every little while.

The building was beautifully decorated and won great praise from those present. After dinner the guests indulged in dancing, the following being the programme of the dance:—

11.—Lancers .... Quaker Girl.
12.—Waltz .... In the Spotlight.
13.—Fox Trot .... It's a Bird.
14.—Two Step .... Smiles.
15.—Waltz .... Gold and Silver.
16.—One Step ... You're here and I'm here.
17.—Waltz .... Broken Silver.
18.—Lancers .... International.
19.—Two Step .... Rose Room.
20.—Waltz .... Destiny.

Altogether the evening was a great success and it is hoped that last night's enjoyable evening is only the precursor of many more.

SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., Hon. Treasurer Services Entertainment Fund acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions to the Xmas Dinner Fund up to 11th December:—

Sir Paul Chater	$ 250
Mr. N. J. Stabb	100
Messrs. J. E. Joseph and J. H. N. Mody	100
C. E.	100
Mr. M. J. D. Stephens	100
Mr. R. A. Gubbay	50
Mr. M. S. Sassoon	50
Mr. G. B. Layton	50
Mr. N. L. Watson	50
Mr. C. R. Brooke	50
Mr. C. Thorne	25
Mr. J. R. W.	10
Mr. T. M. Leitch	5
F. E. R.	10
Mr. A. R. C. Newburgh	10
Mr. A. D.	20
Mr. S. J. C.	10
Shanghai Scotsman	45.40
	$1,035.40
Previously acknowledged	210
	$1,245.40

PARTNER IN VICTORIA CAFE CHARGED.

A partner of the Victoria Cafe was the defendant in a case before Mr. J. R. Wood, in which he was charged with receiving 50 lbs. of chocolate, valued at $40, believed to have been stolen from the Wiseman's Cafe.

Mr. R. F. Mattingly prosecuted and the defendant was represented by Mr. M. K. Lo.

The Magistrate observed that there was an element of doubt in the evidence put forward by both parties and on this he would discharge defendant. In refusing an application by Mr. Mattingly for the restoration of the chocolate to the Wiseman's Cafe, his Worship said he was satisfied that the chocolate did not come from Wiseman's Cafe.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY IN CALIFORNIA.

Japanese activity in the development of California's agricultural resources was fittingly demonstrated in the Oakland Land Show held during September and October. The Japanese exhibit was one of the most attractive and appealing features. Mr. C. Obata, a noted Japanese artist, designed it. Expansion of the spirit of close amity between Japanese and Americans as typified by the [illegible] commercial relations [illegible]

NOT A SOLDIER LEFT IN ST. QUENTIN.

MANY THOUSANDS TAKEN OFF BY THE GERMANS.

Mr. G. H. Perris, the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, writing on October 3 said:—

St. Quentin was completely cleared of the enemy yesterday afternoon. Immediately afterward, by special permission of the French General commanding the sector, I crossed this portion of the Hindenburg Line and traversed the town, being, with my colleague, Mr. Gerald Campbell, the first civilian to do so.

There did not remain a single one of its inhabitants to liberate. Of the original population of 55,000, not an old man, a woman, or a child was left. Hale or sick, young and old, they have all been carried away into what our Allies call Bochia. And, on the other hand, only a few French soldiers have passed through the little city to the suburbs and villages bordering it on the east, where, as I entered, hard fighting was going on.

I suppose the impressment of the inhabitants would be defended on the ground that they might give information to countrymen on their arrival. Nevertheless it is surely an outrage upon the laws of war which should not be overlooked simply because we are getting used to such barbarities. Thousands of French families must now suffer prolonged anxiety on their account.

A SOLITUDE.

There is, perhaps, another reason for the forced evacuation, which however, would but aggravate the offence. The General told us that, like Noyon, the town was probably wired in many places with time fuse to delay the explosions for as long as a week or more. Like Noyon, St. Quentin will probably be left empty for this reason. At any rate, it is empty now, a dead, and but for echoes of the outer battlefield a silent, solitude. We had been warned to hurry through our task, not to enter the public buildings, not to touch wires, and generally to look out for traps. We met two small groups of French officers passing on tours of inspection, but they knew no more than we. It had been a notable experience merely to pass into a zone that has been closed to us for four years, to enter a town, the largest in the originally invaded area yet liberated, at whose roofs and towers we have so often distantly gazed. It was more extraordinary then not to be able to find out how its people have endured their long imprisonment or even where they now are.

I dwell upon this because it is a part of the penalties of this war that Britons and Americans have not to bear, and may therefore under-estimate.

DAMAGE BY SHELL-FIRE.

As we returned this evening to our headquarters we picked up by the wayside two stranded Red Cross nurses. In some way they had managed to get to Noyon and to find their destroyed homes, whence they were bringing back the only relic they could find in the ruins, a few old letters, some torn sheets of music, a champagne glass—miraculously unbroken—and flowers from the garden.

The family of one of these gentlewomen is held captive behind the German lines. The other was herself detained for the first year of the war, when she got out through Switzerland, and her husband is now a prisoner in Germany.

On the journey back to their hospital they chattered gaily about their "cases," as well chatter to save themselves from public tears. France is full of such tragic histories, and some day we shall have a new collection relating to St. Quentin.

There is now, therefore, nothing to report except the condition of the town, and that only superficially. The western suburb has been unavoidably damaged by gunfire. Some other portions have been wrecked by the Germans by explosion or fire, for what reason is not known. In the spring of last year I reported to you a series of fires and explosions in the city, during which the beautiful collegial church usually called the Cathedral was partially destroyed. These things are unexplained, and I do not think shrapnel explains the retail damage to hundreds of brick houses and shops the shells of which stand at first sight intact.

EFFICIENT BOOTY DEPARTMENT.

But one thing is unmistakable. The booty department of the German army, profiting by experience has become singularly efficient. St. Quentin has been stripped of every article of the least value. In scores of houses and shops I did not see one [illegible]

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED FALSIFYING OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court, this morning, Chan Wan Sang and Kwan Po Sang were charged with falsifying, with intent to defraud, various account books of the Wai Hang Firm, the books in question being the wages, rough cash, and general receipts and payments books.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Inspector Grant, who prosecuted, stated that the falsifying took place sometime last month. The case was clear, the accounts having been altered, re-written and the books re-bound. The parties who re-bound the books were found in the shop. When the falsification was discovered the partners of the firm became alarmed at the extent of their losses. They applied to the Supreme Court and gave the books into the charge of Mr. Seth, whom they appointed their receiver. The defendants, who were alleged to have been involved in the swindle, were arrested. A brother of one of the defendants was a dormant partner of the firm, his share in it being $500.

Mr. d'Almada, who represented the partners, was unable to be present, and the case was remanded until to-morrow, bail being allowed for each of the defendants at $2,000.

COOLIE FIGHT.

What is believed to have been a sequel to the recent rickshaw drivers' strike occurred yesterday morning at the entrance to 14th street. Two rickshaw drivers, who had just discharged their fares at this point, were set upon by a gang of about 10 coolies. Through an agility acquired by plying their trade of rickshaw driving, the coolies attacked were able to escape serious injury by fleeing to the protection of a neighbouring shop, where they found refuge until the arrival of three policemen, who quickly dispersed the assailants. One was taken in custody, and was brought before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne's Court this morning, where he denied having been implicated in the assault. Nevertheless, upon the testimony of the two drivers who appeared as complaining witnesses, he was fined $5.

DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of pipe-fittings, valued at $5.

Henrique D'Aquino, a Police Reservist, deposed to arresting the man in Hollywood Road. Defendant was carrying the iron, and on being questioned said he bought them at Lascar Row. Witness went with the man to that street, but defendant failed to identify the shop from which he said he had bought the iron.

Defendant said some of the iron had previously belonged to him. The rest was bought from a hawker half-an-hour before he was arrested.

A brother of defendant gave evidence corroborating defendant's statement, and he was discharged.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

A Chinese was charged with conspiring to defraud another Chinese of a sum of $2,250.

It appeared from Inspector Grant's statement that defendant on March 23rd of last year, conspired with another man not in custody to defraud Ng Fun To, a Chinese residing at 105, Queen's Road, of the sum of $2,250. A warrant was taken out for their arrest, but defendant and the other man had disappeared and were lost trace of until yesterday evening when Inspector Grant accidentally met defendant in Queen's Road and had him arrested. Inspector Grant added that the complainant could not be located as the house where he used to live had been demolished and he had removed to an unknown address.

Defendant averred that complainant could not be found as he was killed in the Race Course catastrophe last February.

In remanding the case until to-morrow, Mr. J. R. Wood informed defendant that he would be discharged in the event of what he had stated was true and complainant not being produced. Bail was allowed at $1,000.

UNNECESSARY WORDS.

WHEN these words are [illegible]

WHY PRUSSIA MUST PAY.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

Can the Germans stand on their present line, or something approximating to it, for the remainder of the autumn campaigning season? That is the question which really lies at the back of the brilliant operations now in progress in the West.

In the days when the powers that be used to ladle out daily doses of treacle to a receptive public—a practice which has not yet entirely vanished—one of the favourite maxims of the experts was that "ground does not matter." We lost ten thousand men, let us say, in some attack or other and advanced ten yards, and instantly the military fuglemen chanted in chorus that everything was quite all right because we were "killing Germans."

I never ceased to denounce in the columns of "The Daily Mail" the ridiculous perversion of the dicta of Clausewitz implied in the statement that "ground does not matter." Nobody says it to-day. We are constantly presented with beautiful calculations showing how many square miles of France have been won back. Of course ground matters and has always mattered. The Germans never said that ground did not matter when they struck at Paris and failed to get there. And it is very natural to ask ourselves whether we are going to get any more ground this autumn, and if so, how much.

My impression is that we are going to get more ground, and that Marshal Foch has no intention of leaving his line all the winter on the outer edge of a zone of desolation if he can possibly help it; but it is also tolerably clear that henceforth every inch gained will have to be won as the outcome of hard fighting. There seems no likelihood of any voluntary retreat. The Germans hold a fairly good defensive front throughout, and many sectors are extremely formidable. If the Germans go back farther, it will be because some strong point, such as Cambrai, is carried; but in that case they must go with a run, and anything may happen. General von Ardenne has talked of the prospect of abandoning Laon and other places, but it is best to discount retreats carefully advertised beforehand.

We have reached a phase in the West when the actual line held is of less account than the spirit of the men who are holding it. We know that the German spirit is diminishing. We know that they have no better line behind unless they withdraw to the Antwerp-Brussels-Namur-Ardennes line, which means the evacuation of France; and we had better make up our minds that the Germans will do their best to stand where they are until Marshal Foch gets through a big gap somewhere. Such gaps exist.

* * * *

Over a great part of the northern half of the front the struggle is still for the old Hindenburg line, or for one of its numerous aliases. The conflict goes very favourably for the Allies. On the whole the German front shows further slight signs of disintegration, but broadly speaking "we are where we were in March," with the Passchendaele heights to the bad. It is not quite time for hosannas, though they may come soon. The most notable change in the line is the obliteration of the St. Mihiel salient by the Americans, though we have still to see how far this fine exploit can be developed.

The Italian front is almost unnaturally quiet. It may be aflame before the snow lies deep, although much must depend upon the further course of events in France. In Macedonia the Bulgarians, whose one idea is to get out of the war with as little punishment as possible, have been thrust back and are in retreat. In Palestine General Allenby is winning another remarkable success. The outlook is not so good in other Eastern campaigns. While the Inter-Allied Labour Conference was paltering with the question of intervention in Russia, the Czecho-Slovaks were being driven from Kazan because they were without ammunition, and a slender British force was being expelled from Baku, on the Caspian, apparently with considerable loss.

The Allies are bound to enter Russia wherever they can find suitable gateways, to prevent Germany from gaining dominion over the East; but still more because no true peace is possible while one-half the Old World is plunged in chaos, of which the most visible outward sign is daily wholesale massacres. But if they enter, they must go in strength. The Russian situation was not in the least relieved because a couple of detachments joined hands in the wilds of Transbaikalia. The Japanese are ready in great numbers. Why are they still held back? As for Baku, it was a mistake from the beginning, because we cannot now hope to enter Russia from the Caucasus. The utmost we can do is to keep small mobile forces in Western Persia, to hold the Turkish irregulars in check; and in doing so we must remember that in the East a small defeat makes as much noise as a big one.

We cannot neglect the Russian issue. The reason is most clearly given by General von Freytag-Loringhoven, the Deputy Chief of [illegible] German General Staff, who [illegible] In the East our victory [illegible] complete. In the West we are fighting [illegible] of that which we [illegible] in the East. [illegible]

[illegible] speech meant more than all the peace talk of the last twelve months. It meant that in Germany the General Staff is still on top, and will remain there until the German Army has been decisively and finally beaten in the field and until the Allies stand on German soil.

* * * *

Unless we invade Germany we shall never achieve the only kind of victory which will bring a lasting peace. We cannot talk of peace to the Germans and their fellow-conspirators until we have driven them from the last patch of Allied territory, and have carried the war into their own country. That was undoubtedly what President Wilson meant when he contemptuously replied to the Austrian Note in a couple of sentences; and he was right. We do not seek to ravage Germany far and wide, to destroy cathedrals, to raze towns to the ground. We do not desire to ravish and murder and thieve, after the manner of our barbarian foes. But we want to read the barbarians such a lesson that never again will they plunge the world into unspeakable woe, and we can only do it when we have marched deep into the heart of their land. They will understand invasion. They will know the depth of their downfall when the avenging legion cross the Rhine.

We have nothing to discuss with either Germany or Austria. We shall never discuss peace with them. We shall drive their armies headlong, march into their country, state the terms we intend to impose, and compel their acceptance. For all the destruction they have wrought, the crimes they have committed, the loot they have carried away, the towns they have despoiled, "Prussia must pay." She must pay to the uttermost mark.

The German idea of ending the war seems now to be a slow retreat by stages across the occupied territories, destroying each town and village as it is evacuated. The Germans appear to think they can continue this devastation up to their own frontier, and that no reparation will be exacted for their wanton violation of the laws of nations. They count, as they have counted for a long while past, upon escaping the consequences of their guilt through the war-weariness of the Allied nations.

We should undeceive them without delay. The German is a bully, and has all a bully's cowardice. Observe how the Independent Force, R.A.F. has struck terror into the Rhine cities, which once chuckled over the bombing of London. I have said that we have no desire to devastate Germany when we cross the frontier, but I agree with those who hold that henceforth the Allied doctrine should be "a town for a town."

If we warned the Germans that for every town they destroy in France the Allies will wipe out one in Germany, "if we named the towns we intended to raze," if we advertised our intentions, if we told the German armies exactly what we meant to do, I believe that in the end the enemy would slink out of France without knocking another brick off a wall.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from lock jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ROBBERY IN NEW TERRITORIES.

SHOPKEEPER HELD UP.

Another armed robbery has been reported to the Police. Lam Ip Kee, shopkeeper at Pa To O Village, reports that at 4.30 p.m. on the 8th, seven or eight men, armed with revolvers, entered his shop on the pretext of buying ten cents worth of cakes. Two of the robbers seized hold of his collar, and covering him with a revolver asked him how much money he had. Receiving an unfavourable answer, they drove him and the other inmates into a corner, where they were kept under guard by some of the robbers while the rest ransacked the shop and stole from the counter $30 in subsidiary coins and 30 pieces of cloth valued at $20. The robbers ransacked in the shop for half-an-hour, at the end of which they decamped. The robbers in leaving took the precaution of taking with them the shopkeeper to Tung Shu Wan, where he was kept under guard by two of the gang, whilst the others made good their escape.

KAISER PROFITEERING.

The Kaiser's greatest war profits come from the Krupp gun works at Essen. Just how large his holdings are cannot be determined, as the Krupp concern refused to show its books in the recent profiteering investigation conducted by the Reichstag, and that body has no power to enforce its demands.

The statement, however, is made on the authority of Geneva bankers who recently returned from Frankfort that the Kaiser before the war had been a large shareholder in Krupp's; in fact, one of the largest holders of the shares next to Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen.

Since the war began the Kaiser is said to have increased his shares in the works by purchases amounting to $25,000,000.

That the Kaiser, long before the present war, was an enormously wealthy man was nowhere denied.

As King of Prussia he enjoyed a civil list of $4,250,000 a year. He is the greatest land owner in Prussia and has an immense private income. His grandfather left him a fortune of $12,500,000.

He has many castles and palaces in various parts of Germany, upon which he has expended immense sums. He bore practically the entire expense of maintaining and conducting the imperial opera in Berlin, and when he travelled on his magnificently-equipped railway train it cost him $50 a mile.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "NIZAM",

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

G. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 387.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Quarries", will be received at this Office until Noon on Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1918, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1919.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the *bona fides* of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out of his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres	Deposit required with tender
Tsat Tsz Mui No. 2	11.02	[illegible]
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 and 4	7.30	300
Hok Un No. 6	5.45	100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7	4.70	200
Do. No. 8	1.60	300
Jordan Road No. 10	11.65	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	150
Ngau Tau Kok No. [illegible]	1.00	300
Do. Nos. [illegible] 18, 19, 20 & [illegible]	10.74	[illegible]
Do. Nos. [illegible] 11 & [illegible]	[illegible]	500
Cha Kwo Ling [illegible]	7.46	300
Sai [illegible]	8.15	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

THURSDAY,
the 12th December, 1918,
commencing at 11 A.M.
at the China Provident Godowns
(West Point)
(For account of the concerned)
1575 BAGS JAVA BROWN SUGAR
(more or less damaged by sea-water)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

on
MONDAY,
the 16th December, 1918,
commencing at 11 A.M.
at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon)
at No. 2 Godown,
240 Steel Angles
sizes from 3" x 3" x ⅜" to 6" x 6" x ½"
in lengths of 33'—45'.

On view Now.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1918.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
on
MONDAY,
The 16th, Dec., 1918, at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A Quantity of Enamelled Ware, &c.
Comprising:—
Washbasins, Bowls, Saucepans &c.
and
SUNDRY FURNITURE.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1918.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
TUESDAY,
the 17th December, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes. Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1918.

(For account of the concerned.)
ON
TUESDAY, the 17th Dec., 1918,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding, Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second hand.

Also

[illegible]

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Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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SHANGHAI ..... Yuensang ..... Dec. 16, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI ..... Suisang ..... Dec. 17, at Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO ..... Hymettus ..... Dec. 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI ..... Suiyang ..... Dec. 18, at Noon.

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For	Steamer	Sailing	To Sail
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	ESANG	THURSDAY,	Dec. 12, by Night.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	FRIDAY,	Dec. 13, Day Night.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY,	Dec. 13, at 4 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KWAISANG	SATURDAY,	Dec. 14, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	TUESDAY,	Dec. 17, at 4 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY,	Dec. 20, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Yiting" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "Van Waerwijk" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained from Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hothow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Tabad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 214.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 946. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also at SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Cable Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA (PASS. CARG. SERVICE).

REGULAR SERVICE of fast, high class, steamers, having Fresh Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Staterooms, Running between

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

(Calling at Hoilow)

HOME SAILING — RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

Steamers	Captain	Leaving	Leaving
WAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 13th Dec., at 1 p.m.	
WAIFAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 17th Dec., at 1 p.m.	

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons American Registry). "CHINA" (10,960 tons American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" January 9th, 1919. "CHINA" February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	20,000	18th December.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th January, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	20th January
TENYO MARU	20,000	8th February

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
EIYO MARU	17,000	Jan. 9th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	18,000	
NIPPON MARU	11,000	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong ..... Connections with ..... From Colombo

Exclusive Advertisement for the Anti-Fouling Paint.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS as required, sailings are dependent on freight offered. Through rates to SOUTH AFRICA.

For rates of freight and further particulars apply to—
THE EAGLE LINE, LIMITED.
Hongkong, Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

SHIPPING

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

At the Privy Council in Paris, Lord Cecil introduced the prize cases at the end of the war. Lord Cecil, Deputy Prize Court, is making preparations for the abolition of the appointed week. A full report is being compiled which Mr. Lyn, the presiding judge, hopes to forward to the High Court, or of before December 15 for submission to the Chinese together with the reports of other prize courts in China.

KAWASAKI DOCK START CARGO LINE.

The Kawasaki dockyard in Kobe is planning to build 30 freight steamers with a view to start the business of marine transportation.

The steamers which are to be built will be of the 6,000 tons type and when all are put into operation, it will be equal to that of the Y.K.K. in scale of business and will be the pioneer dockyard in Japan operating a regular steamship service purely for the transportation of cargoes. The dockyard has also established a navigation school in Kobe lately completing all machinery for marine transportation.

N.Y.K. DIVIDEND IS 50 PER CENT.

The net receipts of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the last term were 52,888,411 yen, in addition to 1,008,026 yen brought from the previous term, a total of 53,891,437 yen. The directors recommend 15,975,020 yen to be distributed as dividend at the rate of 50 per cent. setting aside 2,625,000 yen as reserve, 1,000,000 yen as special reserve, 8,500,000 yen as reserve for dividend equalization, 20,000,000 yen as sinking fund for vessels and for the construction and purchase of steamers, etc., and the remainder as bonus to officials, pension funds for clerks, etc., a balance of 1,632,547 yen to be carried forward. The directors originally decided on a 50 per cent. dividend, but owing to opposition raised by some large shareholders in view of actual transactions on the stock market with the expectation of a 60 per cent. dividend the rate was increased to 50 per cent.

JAPANESE SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR.

With regard to Japan's shipping business after the war, Mr. Nakasato, Vice-Minister of Communications, says:—It is of much interest to consider how the termination of the European war will affect Japan's shipping. Though it is yet impossible to ascertain what policies other countries will follow after the war, it is clear that in the first place the belligerents must try to restore their disorganized industries and obtain supplies of food from other countries. The carrying trade will thus become more active; what with the transport of food supplies, demobilisation, and so on, Japan has now about 1,800,000 tons of steamers of over 1,000 tons, and about 400,000 tons of smaller craft, whereas the total tonnage was before the war in July, 1914 amount to no more than 1,577,000. On the other hand, the Allies have lost considerable tonnage in the war, and it seems that Britain is in a particularly difficult position with regard to shipping after the war. The United States will be very busy shipping supplies to Europe, and it is not considered likely that she will keenly compete with Japan in general carrying trade for another two or three years. The shipping trade in the direction of India and the South Seas is especially promising for Japan, though several British companies are operating there. In the meantime the service opened to South Africa while it is expected that the development of domestic industries will lead to a gradual increase in exports. The increase in steamships, there must come for protection against foreign shipping after the war, although it is believed that the trade will continue to increase, the prospects are bright.

SHIPPING

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Tamba Maru, 12,510 tons *Kamakura Maru, 12,410 tons	TUES., 17th Dec., 11 a.m. TUES., 17th Dec., 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons *Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons	SUN., 22nd Dec., 11 a.m. SAT., 18th Jan., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	§ Yorozuna Maru, No. 2 7,000 tons § Shinchiku Maru, 7,000 tons	SAT., 14th Dec. TUES., 24th Dec.
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Yokohama Maru, 12,340 tons *Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons	MONDAY, 30th Dec., at 11 a.m. WEDNES., 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Tango Maru, 13,750 tons	TUESDAY, 31st Dec., at 11 a.m.
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Tenshin Maru, 8,470 tons	SATURDAY, 4th Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Yeboshi Maru, 8,600 tons	FRIDEY, 13th Dec.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificient and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong;

‡ * Fushimi Maru, WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.
* Kashima Maru, SATURDAY, 21st Dec., at 11 a.m.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. MORI, *Manager*

Telephone 293 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate one craft of 200 feet long.

Offices: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459
Shipyard: Sampan Bay, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, [illegible] 1912. WONG TING WA, Manager.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Marseilles	Ganges Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Dec.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Indus Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
Liverpool via S'pore, Penang & Colombo &c.	Kaga Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th Jan.
San Francisco &c.	Oceanic	Java China Japan Line	On 17th Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 9th Jan.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Monteagle	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 20th Dec.
Vic oria, B. C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Kashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst., at 11 a.m.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Mexico Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Kurcha Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th inst., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Dec., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Jan.
Java	Biojun Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 14th Dec.
Japan	Hokuto Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 27th Dec.
Shanghai	Sunning	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th inst., at Noon.
Shanghai	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th Dec., at 3 P.M.
Shanghai	Esang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at D'light.
Shanghai	Woosang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th Dec., D'light.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamakura Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Dec., at 11 A.M.
Shanghai	Nera	Messageries Maritimes	About 20th Dec.
Haiphong	Takasago	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 17th Dec. at 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haihong	Dossa Lapraik & Co.	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 17th inst., at 1 p.m.
Swatow, Belawan-Deli & Penang	Van Cloon	Java China Japan Line	On 12th inst.
Swatow & Singapore	Linan	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th inst., at 9 A.M.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
Calcutta via S'Pore, Pang & Rangoon	Yeboshi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th inst.
Bombay via Singapore, Pawettenham &c.	Kenkon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst., at Noon.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying steams for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 2218

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY
(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE Steamship

"Van CLOON,"

will be despatched on or about the 12th December, 1918, to

SWATOW, BELAWAN DELI and PENANG.

This Vessel offers excellent Cabin accommodation for Saloon passengers. Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 933

OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Dec., 1918:—

Date.	Ends.		Begins.	
Dec. 11th,	6.41	a.m.	5.51	p.m.
„ 12th,	6.41	„	5.51	„
„ 13th,	6.42	„	5.52	„
„ 14th,	6.42	„	5.52	„
„ 15th,	6.43	„	5.53	„
„ 16th,	6.43	„	5.53	„
„ 17th,	6.43	„	5.53	„
„ 18th,	6.44	„	5.54	„
„ 19th,	6.44	„	5.54	„
„ 20th,	6.45	„	5.55	„
„ 21st,	6.45	„	5.55	„
„ 22nd,	6.46	„	5.56	„
„ 23rd,	6.46	„	5.56	„
„ 24th,	6.47	„	5.57	„
„ 25th,	6.48	„	5.58	„
„ 26th,	6.48	„	5.58	„
„ 27th,	6.48	„	5.58	„
„ 28th,	6.49	„	5.59	„
„ 29th,	6.49	„	5.59	„
„ 30th,	6.50	„	6.00	„
„ 31st,	6.50	„	6.00	„

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SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 18th.		
Aloe Gajah ($1)	5.63	3.91
Amal. Malay fy. pd.	2.40	2.66
Ayer Hitam ($5)	12.75	12.50
Ayer Kuning ($1)	1.25	1.50
Ayer Molek ($1)	2.70	3.50
Ayer Panas ($5)	10.00	12.50
Balgowuie ($1)	5.00	5.50
Bassett ($1)	1.65	1.15
Batang Benar ($10)	12.00	13.00
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.10	1.35pm
Bukit Jalotong ($1)	0.60	0.75
Bukit Katil ($1)	1.10	1.25
Bukit Kepong ($2)	2.60	2.80
Bukit K.B. ($1)	0.60	0.70
Bukit Timah ($10)	----	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($5)	8.00	9.20
Glenealy Pns. ($1)	1.85	2.00
Haytor ($5)	7.50	8.25
Indragiri ($5)	7.00	7.25
Jeram ($1)	1.30	1.40
Jimah ($1)	1.75	1.90
Kamunsu ($2)	4.25	4.50
Kedah ($1)	3.50	3.75
Kelamat R. ($5)	6.75	7.25
Kempas ($1)	8.00	8.50
Kluang ($5)	8.00	8.00
Lunas ($5)	8.25	8.75
Malaka Pinda	2.75	3.00
Malakoff ($2)	4.60	4.75
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.75	0.85
Margul ($5)	5.90	6.25
New Serendah ($2)	4.25	4.00
Nyalas ($5)	7.50	8.00
Pajam ($5)	15.00	16.00
Pantai ($1)	1.40	1.60
Parit Perak ($1)	2.65	2.80
Perak River ($1)	2.70	2.95
Pulau Bulang ($10)	4.75	5.25
Punggor ($1)	5.75	5.90
Radella ($5)	11.00	12.00
Sandycroft ($2)	4.00	4.25
Scudai ($5)	7.50	8.00
Sembrong ($1)	3.30	2.40
Sungei Bagan ($2)	3.40	3.80
Sungei Patani ($1)	0.45	0.60pm
Tambalak ($1)	1.20	1.35
Tapah ($10)	16.00	18.00
Telok Anson ($5)	11.25	12.00
Temerloh ($1)	1.00	1.15
Trafalgar ($2)	1.00	1.20
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.75	0.90
United Malacca ($1)	1.30	1.40
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.10	3.50

AGENTS

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 43 *Great Russell Street*, W.C.; F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E.C.; T. L. BROWNE & Co., Ltd., 163 *Queen's Road, Victoria St.*; CLARKE, SON & PLATT, 85 *Gracechurch St.* E.C.; G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 *Cornhill*; GORDON & GOTCH, 15 *St. Bride St.*, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 150 *Fleet Street*; C. MITCHELL & Co., *Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct*, E.C.; D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2 *Wallbrook St.*, E.C.; MATHER & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10 11, 12 *New Bridge St.*, E.C.

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SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KOH SIEW KIAM, *Singapore*.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—E. E. RICE, *Manila*.

SHANGHAI:—*Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.*

JAPAN:—*Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Yokohama*.

BANGKOK:—*Messrs. [illegible]*

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

THE YELLOW DRAGON.

Under the able editorship of Mr. Kay this clever magazine makes its regular appearance and with each issue it is a pleasure to notice the improvements. About school magazines there is so much of a sameness that their perusal is apt to become a somewhat monotonous task. But what makes for the success of *The Yellow Dragon* is the interest taken in it by the pupils of the College who are regular contributors and some of their literary contributions are excellent. From the December issue we are glad to have good news of former members of the staff who went home to join up some months ago. One of the boys gives an interesting account of the Armistice celebrations at the school which is here quoted as it gives the schoolboy's idea of some very great issues. The article reads:—

"After most bloodthirsty fighting for over 4 years, Mars the god of War, has at last been successfully persuaded to extend his martial arm and check the war which has already deprived Europe of almost half its young men. The deadly arm of the impartial and warlike god fell upon the nation which has been the means of committing so many outrageous deeds the like of which had never been known before since the creation of the world; and that proud nation which but a short time ago threatened to overwhelm the whole world, now lies humiliated at the feet of those very nations which it had, in their unprepared state, violated and taken aback; that very Germany which but the other day, seemed to swallow the whole world, has been brought to her knees at last. She was like a drunken man who, in the paroxysms of his drunkenness, is scarcely controllable even by four men; but no sooner are these fits over than he sinks passively down in their arms. To sum up the whole in a few words, Germany has been defeated, and her impracticable project of a world conquest have been foiled for once and for ever, and we are once more free to advance civilization unmolested.

"The news of Germany's defeat caused the greatest rapture among those who love freedom and peace and are averse to militarism and barbarism. A general rejoicing was ordered throughout our school in honour of this auspicious event. The Headmaster was kind enough to grant leave for the supension of all work and the boys were allowed freedom to play. A few began handling the chalk to adorn the black-boards of their respective classes with flags. One of these artists was F. A. Xavier who proved to be the best hand at drawing, that day. Cool as a cucumber, and unmindful of the jeers of his class-mates at his occasional slight mistakes in drawing, he worked away at his chalk so wonderfully that in the end he produced what afterwards was the subject of admiration of teachers as well as of boys. The flags he painted on our green-board were, indeed, a wonder, while the man-of-war drawn by him on our black-board was no less admirable. We, the Matric boys, are indeed proud of having so accomplished an artist in our class. But the predominating feature was the gay flags that were displayed over the courtyard of the College, the Union Jack, flying proudly over them all, as much as to say, "The enemy of mankind and civilisation, and the friend of militarism and barbarism has at last been crushed, and we are once more free to promote civilization uninterruptedly." Picturesque was, indeed, the appearance that the College presented that day, and it might have been the cynosure of many.

"A subscription amounting to $50.00 was raised from the boys for the purpose of buying crackers. At about 12.15 p.m. the boys were assembled in the hall where the Headmaster made a brief speech in which he informed the boys that the next day was a holiday. After the conclusion of his speech, he called upon all those present to stand up and give three of their best cheers for the British Empire and her Allies, and three for those valiant men who have died in the great struggle for freedom, justice and peace, which was accordingly done in a manner in which it had seldom been done before, and with a gusto which tested the strength of the roof. After this the school dismissed for tiffin.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the school re-assembled, and then began the preparation for the firing of crackers, which went on till about 2.45 p.m. At 3 p.m. the firing of crackers commenced, creating an unearthly uproar which might have perhaps startled Pluto from his throne. The sound was almost deafening, and the shouting of the boys, mingled with the yells of the street boys, rendered it even more weird. The courtyard was thronged with boys over whom the variegated flags folded and unfolded their majestic folds before a gentle zephyr which infused every person with the sensation of victory; while over all these hung a thick smoke produced by the firing of crackers, forming a canopy almost impervious to the sun rays, and presenting a wonderful contrast to the exhausted sanguinary crackers below. At last the crackers came to a finish, much to the satisfaction of Pluto, who has probably fled from the European portions of the earth to enjoy a tranquil life and undisturbed sway over the dead under the peaceful territory of China and the boys, highly pleased with the enjoyment they had had, left the college precincts with radiant smiles upon their faces at the prospect of a further enjoyment the next day."

[illegible]

Members of the Hongkong Defence Corps will read with great interest [illegible] of an enjoyable (?) day spent at Lo Wu with the H.K.D.C. by some of the Chinese Ambulance Boys of Q. C. It says:—

"We were going with the H.K.D.C. to Lo Wu, a pleasant countryside some twenty miles distant, where camping took place last year. The squads were under the charge of Mr. Tanner, our Divisional Superintendent, and Mr. Kong, our Sergeant. We marched down to the station of the Star Ferry. At Kowloon, a special train was waiting for us, and at twenty-five minutes past eight, when our party was supposed to be on board the train, we resumed our journey.

"At Lo Wu, we had to take unusual care while walking on the slippery banks, ere we reached the camp. This year we had no tents to live in, and so we had to sit on the grass. Many of us exclaimed, "Ha! How swiftly does the time pass! We have not been here for nearly a year!" At this crisis, our conversation was interrupted by the Superintendent and we had to go with the Reserves to the field.

"On the top of a hill, near the camp, four ditches were dug. In each of them was placed an Indian soldier with several white balls. As the bugle blew, from each of these ditches a ball came out and rolled down the slope. The Reserves, who stood in the trench, aimed and fired at them. At a little distance farther, tiles were arranged in six lots of fives on the slope, and targets, shaped like a man, were posted up ready for the Reserves to shoot at. After each round, the bugle blew, and three or four men, with red coats on, came out from their refuge, holding a flag. They went to see how many shots the Reserves got and showed the number of shots by lifting up the flag. If any one had not got any shot, the flag was not to be lifted but was simply waved *once* and this was called "wash out." At 3 p.m., we went to the field again. Not long after we had arrived at the field, rain came, and all of us hastily put on our overcoats, and gathered several bundles of dried hay to cover up our stretchers, field outfit, and our baskets. At half-past five, the special down train approached. Speechlessly we climbed up. Beautiful as the scenery was we had to bid it good-bye (imagine the tender 'good-byes' of one of the H.K.D.C.!) and made a much more rapid return.

"Such a place was so interesting that it will be impressed upon us for a long time. It enlivened our knowledge, it gave us bodily vigour. Tired but delighted [illegible] we hope that we shall once more get an opportunity to enjoy a similar day."

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS IN SHANGHAI.

THANKED BY CONSUL-GENERAL.

Three hundred and thirty British members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps paraded at H.M.'s Consulate-General at 8 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 30th, at the request of the Consul-General (Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.). The object of the parade was to give the Consul-General an opportunity of thanking the British volunteers for their services, during the past three or four years of the war, in guarding the Consulate.

The volunteers assembled consisted of the staff of the S.V.C., members of the Light Horse, Artillery, Machine Gun Co., Engineer Co., Maritime Co., "A" Co. (British), "B" Co. (British), Shanghai Scottish, Customs and the First Reserves. They had a very smart appearance.

Major Trueman (Commandant of the S.V.C.) was present, accompanied by Capt. L. E. Canning; and the parade was in charge of Major H. W. Pilcher.

On the Consul-General's arrival, the general salute was given, after which Sir Everard, who was in Consular uniform, inspected each of the units in the order given above. Afterwards the officers of the various units were called together and briefly addressed by the Consul-General.

The proceedings terminated at a quarter past eight with the "march past."—*Shanghai Mercury.*

GERMANY AND RACIAL RUIN.

Speaking at the Keswick Fabian Summer School, Dr. Saleeby said that the 60,000 men we lost during the ghastly experience of the first year of war were just about as many as the deaths that occurred from tuberculosis, but while tuberculosis carried off the weakling, and more or less acted indiscriminately, war was definitely discriminating in taking away the strong.

The German dead, we were told, numbered approximately seven times as many as our own, and although they were spread over a larger population the assertion that Germany was risking her racial ruin—whatever territories she might hold—seemed to be pretty well in process of justification, with so many of her young men killed, and the end not yet.

When one considered the question of military training, its influence seemed to work all for the good, but two points arose. In the first place, such training was not going to be of any worth if the man was eventually killed. Secondly—although he in no way wished to minimise the advantages of drill—it was more than dubious whether there was any racial value to be gained from physical exercises. The blacksmith's children did not exhibit any specific development, or tendency to develop in their biceps, for instance.

SIAMESE TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

The news that Siamese soldiers are now in the fighting line of the Western battle front, shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-fighters of French, British, American, Italian, Belgian, Indian, and Colonial blood, has sent a thrill through the Far East. The contingent under command of Major-General Phya Bhijai Janridh, K.C.M.G., if by no means small in numbers is generally speaking small of stature—for the Siamese are one of the smallest of Eastern races and, with the exception of the Ghurkas of the Indian army, unquestionably the slightest in physique of any of the peoples battling in the cause of world-liberty to-day. But they are wiry to a degree, of fine moral and fighting fibre, and splendidly armed and equipped—no longer with the Austrian Mannlicher rifle which their infantry carried in the nineties, and no longer with the curse of German and Austrian military "instruction" and training which was partly their lot, even beyond the close of the nineteenth century.

It is surely one of the happiest of auguries that His Majesty Rama VI, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., King of Siam, son and successor of the late King Chulalongkorn I., who made himself so popular in England at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1898, was educated at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and at Oxford University, England.

He entered the Durham Light Infantry in 1899, was attached to a Mountain Battery at Okehampton, and by sheer hard study gained an officer's certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe. He is also the author of a masterly study of "The War of the Polish Succession."

He represented his father, the late King, both at the funeral of Queen Victoria and Coronation of King Edward VII. His Majesty is a member of no fewer than three of England's leading Service Clubs—the United Service, Army and Navy, and Junior United Service. The King personally superintended the preparation, drilling, and equipment of the gallant contingent that he has sent overseas to help drive the Hun invader from France and Flanders. Moreover, as His Majesty is only thirty-seven years of age, he is obviously destined to go far and do much for the Allied cause—which as time passes, becomes more and more the world's cause. It is another subject for congratulation that, since the dark days of 1893, Siam and France have become the machinations of German politicians, publicists, and propagandists. Surely this is peculiarly appropriate, seeing that as long ago as the reign of Louis XIV, the then King of Siam was induced by the celebrated Constance Falcon to despatch an Embassy to the court of France. This, and the subsequent friendly relations established with Great Britain, are the main reasons why the standard works on Siam by European authorities are principally French and English.

Siam is frequently described as "The Land of the Yellow Robe," and "The Land of the White Elephant."

The first of these definitions is due to the picturesque orange tints of the robes worn by the Buddhist priests, and the second to the well-known fact that it is the only Eastern country producing a breed of elephants approaching a whitish colour, hence the former striking national flag of Siam, with its white elephant emblazoned on a crimson ground. Bangkok, the capital, is the greatest rice carrying port that the traveller meets between Calcutta and Canton. Judge, then, of German rage and dismay over the valuable ships with their rich cargoes of rice and teak, seized and confiscated in Siamese ports as soon as "little Siam" elected to take her part in the world-struggle.

The writer has been privileged to compare at first hand the Siamese army of twenty-five years ago with what it is to-day. The improvement is out of all knowledge, and it is not difficult to see in it the hand of the young military enthusiast, King Rama, with his intimate knowledge of British and other European army methods and models. This high efficiency is necessarily a reason why Siam's Allies on European battlefields are glad to welcome her national flag there.

If less corresponding progress has been made with the re-modelling of the Siamese navy—which a score of years ago consisted of a few gunboats—the need is not nearly so great, for Siam does not require or look for stronger coast defence than may suffice for keeping open her trade routes. The staple food of the population is rice, and in this sense the country is happily self supporting.

Bangkok has been styled "the Venice of the Far East." This is partly because the city is built on a system of *klongse* or water-ways, and the greater part of the traffic carried on by water. Siam is watered by two of the great rivers of the Far East, Menam (*mei-nan*, 'mother of waters') and the Mekong. The latter, a magnificent stream, can always be turned to good account in the event of a hostile incursion or attempted invasion.

It is not improbable that the compact little force commanded by General Phya Bhijai Janridh may be largely employed on the lines of communication, etc., at all events at starting. But this will not prevent another protest that the entire "world in arms" is being banded together against the holy and happy Fatherland. The Siamese troops are, I believe, strengthened and stiffened by the presence of a number of European officers, and they are being very judiciously distributed as regards being "mixed" with some of the best fighting European elements. From all points of view, this active participation in arms is of good omen. By the time they see the palms and pagodas of their loved Bangkok again—ere they re-enter the wat, or temple, of Sekat, one grain of rice holier than Benares—these warriors from *l'Extrême Orient* will have undergone some weird and moving experiences. They will have the glory of carrying on the story of their loved country's story, which European [illegible] can trace back till A.D. 1350. They will have the added glory of helping their country, morally, commercially, diplomatically [illegible]

BRUSSELS UNDER THE GERMANS.

A lady who returned to London in September among the party of civilians who were allowed to leave Brussels told some interesting things about the recent situation there. She said that many Austrian soldiers passed through Brussels, and the story among the people was that the Germans were going out and the Austrians coming in. This was said to be the story of the Germans soldiers. An incident throwing light on the relations of the Germans and the Austrians happened one day in a Brussels tramcar. An Austrian officer in the car asked the conductor why he had not asked for his fare. The conductor replied that he was a German, and that Germans did not pay in the tramcar. The officer replied angrily, "I am not German. I am Austrian, and I wish to pay." Two German officers in the car were so angry about it that they left at once. The pressure to make everyone in Belgium learn Flemish was very strong. Every school teaches Flemish, and even the children of English parents there were compelled to learn it. Conditions in Brussels seemed to be better than in Germany. You could still get beer at 5d. a glass, and a small cup of real cocoa for 6d. The allowance of half a pound of bread a day for one franc could be got on most days, but if any more was required the bread (if you could get it) cost 5s. a pound. There was still night life in Brussels, but almost entirely maintained by German officers and Flemish people. There seemed to be no restrictions in cafes, and many were open at eleven o'clock. The citizens were not compelled to be indoors at a certain hour, and could come in when they liked. The spirits of the Brussels people had sunk very low this summer. They did not think that the Germans would triumph, but they thought that the war would never end. Very little news was coming in from the Allies, and most people had no idea that the American armies were arriving. Quite suddenly, about a couple of months ago, the people seemed to go mad with hope, and ideas spread of rescue being at hand. These hopes are now happily fulfilled.

CAPTURED PILOT'S EXPLOIT.

One of our airmen who was taken prisoner after bombing Karlsruhe writes in a letter to his relatives:—

"I started out on a raid, with numerous other of our aeroplanes to see Karlsruhe. Well, I got there all right—though my engine was not going properly—and dropped my 'visiting cards.' The engine then started 'missing,' and as I thought it was want of petrol I changed my tanks, but she would not pick up directly, and consequently I got left behind by the formation.

"My engine later seemed to go better and I determined to go after the formation. We were just getting near to the lines when 'Archie' opened out on us and blew half our tail off. We immediately got into a spin, and I didn't think we were ever going to come out. We managed to get her out, but she was still in a 'flat spin,' that is to say, going around slowly in a big circle.

"I got her near the ground and 200ft. up she was absolutely out of control; that was the last I remember for half an hour.

"I next found someone pulling at my arm, and I was just thinking what a bad dream I had had of 'crashing' when I began to realise that it was all too true! I pulled away the wire that was cutting into my cheek and took my broken goggles up and started to push my way out of the wreckage, when I found that the top plane had wrapped itself over the top of me. After extricating myself I thought I would have a look at my observer. I discovered myself the object of a crowd of labourers and German soldiers, and the observer gone. It subsequently transpired that he recovered sooner than I did and went off to fetch a doctor for me.

"Some Germans then escorted me to an inn, where I bathed my cuts and had some drink. The Hun pilots that attacked me landed near and escorted me to the hospital. Here my wounds were given attention and I was sent off to Strassburg. I have no boots except my rubber flying boots."

TRANSPORT OF U.S. TROOPS.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, U.S. Secretary of War, who came to London to arrange for further shipping for American troops, says that the transportation of the vast army of Americans now in France has been possible only because of the assistance given by British ships. The whole exploit is a fine example of international co-operation, and the arrangements now made constitute a fresh illustration of the heartiness with which the Allied nations are associating their means and facilities for the common cause.

The camps, hospitals and other places for the use of American soldiers, Mr. Baker adds, are adequate, and without the hearty and generous action of Great Britain would not have been possible. The story of what has been done will be eagerly read in America, and will form another bond of friendly feeling between the peoples of two great nations.

TOKYO CELEBRATES THE ARMISTICE

All Tokyo was decorated with bunting, flags, and festoons on Thursday, 21st November, the day officially set apart for the celebration of the armistice. Hibiya Park was decked up with particular elaborateness, as it was the general rendezvous for the celebration. The ceremony was timed for 1 p.m., but many people had arrived earlier. About 2,500 special guests, both foreign and Japanese, and 50,000 citizens were admitted to a special ground where the formal celebration was held. Dr. Viscount Tajiri, Mayor of Tokyo, read a congratulatory address, and Sir Conyngham Greene, the British Ambassador, followed with a similar address. The bands then played the Japanese National Anthem, after which the Mayor called for *banzai* for the Emperor, which were enthusiastically given. The crowd then gave *banzai* for the rulers of the Allied Powers led by Mr. Hara, the Premier, and then for the Allied Powers led by the Mayor. After the invited guests had had refreshments, the proceedings ended at about 3 p.m. In the park there were various entertainments, which were thrown open to the general public after the formal celebration was over.

At night there were many lantern processions, perhaps the most elaborate being that organised by over 81 Trade Guilds in Tokyo. About 60,000 members of these guilds took part in the procession, which was led by a party of men attired as ancient Greek warriors. Mr. Hoshino Sho, Chairman of the Association of the Tokyo Trade Guilds, as commander of these warriors, directed the whole procession. The Tokyo Military Arsenal also organised a lantern procession, the participants numbering some 15,000, and there were many other similar processions. They all visited the Allied Embassies and Legations and the Imperial Household Department, and paraded through the principal streets.

The Sakashi Gate and the Inui Gate, in the compound of the Imperial Palace, are usually closed to traffic, but were open for the lantern processions to pass through. It is understood that their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Lord Keeper of the privy Seal, Chief Chamberlain, and other officials and Court ladies, repaired to a special spot in the Imperial Palace to watch the lantern processions pass by.

AN ORATORICAL CELEBRATION.

The Kenseikai held a celebration in Tokyo on the 20th of November, to mark the signature of the armistice. There were present, besides Viscount Kato, the President, Messrs. Taketomi, Shimada, Minoura, Wakatsuki, Hamaguchi and Egi, and about 1,000 other members of the party.

Mr. Furihata, a Secretary of the party, in an opening address, expressed high satisfaction that the Okuma Cabinet had decided to make common cause with the Allies in the name of justice and humanity, and especially satisfactory was it to recall that it was the President of the Kenseikai who, as Foreign Minister of the Okuma Cabinet, was chiefly responsible for declaring war upon Germany.

Mr. Shimada, formerly President of the House of Representatives, was the next to address the assembly. He said that strictly speaking it was still premature to celebrate, as peace was not yet concluded but nevertheless it was a matter for high satisfaction that Germany had been reduced to a state of complete disintegration and the Kaiser's dream of world-domination had been dispelled. Germany, who had hitherto played false with the Allied Powers, was now compelled to submit to terms of armistice of a most exacting nature, to pay for her deceptions in the past. The Allied success was a great moral victory. It was the triumph of Liberalism over Autocracy, and a victory for justice and humanity over injustice and fiendishness. In short, the defeat of Germany was most gratifying for the sake of permanent peace among mankind, and Japan was to be congratulated upon the eradication of the German menace to the peace of the East.

Viscount Kato, the President, who next spoke, paid high tribute to Belgium, who in the most trying circumstances had displayed an admirable spirit of sacrifice, and offered the strongest resistance of which she was capable to the German invasion, thus delaying the penetration of the troops into France for several days. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities France was suspected by some people of moral degeneration, but once war was forced upon her by Germany without justifiable reason, the French people showed remarkable national unity against their common enemy, incidentally testifying to the world that the morale of the French nation had not deteriorated. The war had undoubtedly inflicted great suffering upon France, who had made huge sacrifices in life and treasure, but nothing daunted she continued to fight until this brilliant victory crowned her arms. France always had great confidence in Japan, who in turn had always shown a friendly attitude towards that country, and therefore it was a source of genuine satisfaction that victory had finally rested with the French arms.

Referring to Britain, the ex-Foreign Minister went on to say it was characteristic of the British to love peace and detest war. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities Sir Edward Grey did his utmost to avert the threatened conflict, and it was his earnest desire at least to limit the scope of hostilities if a rupture was found to be inevitable. His worthy endeavours, however, were fruitless owing to the deaf ear turned to his appeals by Germany. The well-meant efforts of Count Lichnowsky, who was then German Ambassador to Britain, to find a pacific solution of the difficulty, met with as little success. When the German Chancellor described an international treaty as a scrap of paper, and showed no scruple about violating sacred treaty obligations, Britain found this too much to tolerate, and made up her mind to punish Germany. She finally succeeded in sending an Army of 7,000,000 (*sic*) to the front. America, too, took up arms against Germany in righteous indignation at the inhuman deeds perpetrated by the Germans on land and sea. All the other Allies were also actuated by equally just motives in going to war with Germany.

As for the Germans, as the war was precipitated by the military party in defiance of all regard for humanity, the people generally were quite in the dark as to the real reason for going to war against the Allies, and consequently lacked firm conviction of the righteousness of their cause. This, however, was not the case with the British and other Allied peoples, who were fully aware they were waging war in the cause of justice and humanity, and this difference in national conviction counted for much in deciding the issue. As a result of the present war, militaristic autocracy was crushed, and the policies of democracy and freedom prevailed. Barbarism was shown to be no match for civilization, and violence had been vanquished by justice. Freedom of ideas, living, and activity must, the Viscount said, be promoted in future, but by freedom he meant a freedom guaranteed by law, not reckless indulgence, which must be denounced. In international relations good faith must be kept and respected, and all countries must act in a manner to command the respect of others.

Banzai given for the Emperor of Japan and the rulers of the Allied Governments, called for, at the instance of Viscount Kato, brought the proceedings to a close.

FACTS REVEALED OF ENEMY LONG-RANGE GUN.

The Bavarian military authorities have issued the following information concerning the long-range guns which bombarded Paris.

The weapons were constructed of naval guns furnished with a new bore. This change was made in a relatively short time. The preparations for the bombardment took from six to nine months. The calibre of the gun was 21 centimetres; the weight of the projectile 150 kilos; the charge was nearly the same. The angle at which the gun was discharged was sixty-five degrees and the projectile reached a height, in its flight, of thirty-five kilometres. There were no trials. The fire was based purely on calculations. There were always two guns in positions. These positions were prepared beforehand on platforms of reinforced concrete. The guns were moved on rails and mounted with cranes. It is the Bavarian grand headquarters which have issued these particulars.—*C.P.*

LADY RHONDDA ASKS TO SIT WITH PEERS.

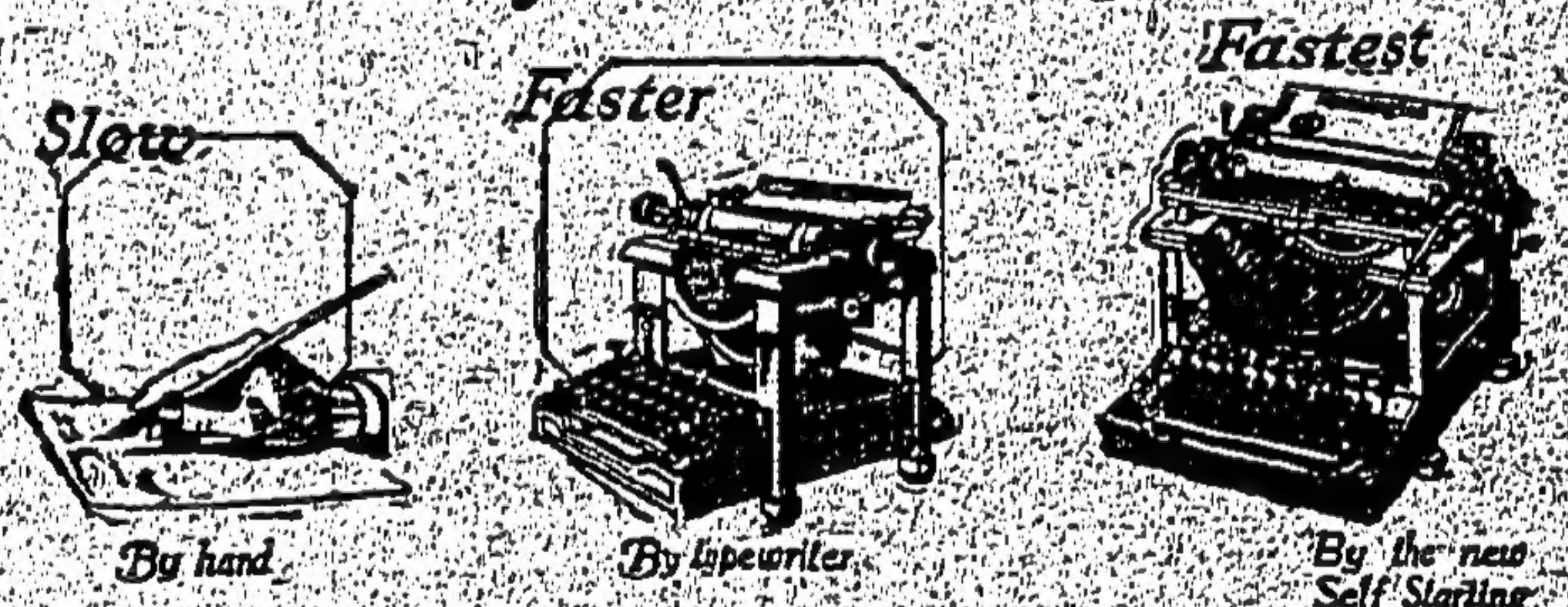
The question of the admission of women to Parliament is now within the range of practical politics. A bill will be introduced on the reassembling of Parliament declaring the eligibility of women to be elected to the House of Commons and to sit and vote therein.

Lady Rhondda, as a peeress of the realm in her own right, is making a claim to sit and vote in the House of Lords, a claim which is strengthened by historical precedent. Women have been in former times members of the House of Lords or represented as peeresses of the realm in their rights by proxies.

In the time of Henry III. and Edward I. four abbesses were summoned to Parliament, and in the thirty-fifth year of Edward III. 1363, no fewer than five women were summoned by writ to Parliament by their proxies.

The Government has announced that it has no intention of taking any steps for the admission of peeresses to the House of Lords. Such admission could be conceded, not necessarily by legislation, but by the issue of writs of summons by the Lord Chancellor as the servant of the crown in the exercise of its prerogative, just as such writs were issued in the reign of Edward I. The prerogatives of the crown cannot become obsolete by desuetude.

Opposition to the bill is likely to be small. With a coming general election few members of the Commons will care to face their new women constituents with a recorded vote against women's right to sit in Parliament.



HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. E. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

TRANSFERS.

No. 300 Pte. G. R. Haywood and No. 976 Pte. S. T. Williamson are transferred from "A" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 4.12.18. No. 541 Pte. I. S. Smith is transferred from "B" Company to "D" Company, dated 4. 12.18.

LEAVE.

Pte. C. J. Higginbotham, Signalling Section, is granted 6 months' leave, from 30th December, 1918.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

This will take place on 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st December. Names of candidates not already sent in are to be forwarded to the Adjutant by 11th December.

Orders for Artillery Company, by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 9th December 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Tuesday, 10th December 7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 13th December 7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D. R. F. & Layers' Classes only.

Orders for Engineer Company, by Captain W. Russell.

1.—All Classes and duties are cancelled from 5th December, 1918, until further orders.

2.—All travelling claims must be sent in by 9th December, 1918, or they will not be considered.

3.—N.C.Os and men in possession of long rifles which have not been returned to Headquarters for inspection must send them in at once.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. E. Morgan.

FIELD FIRING AND JUDGING DISTANCE.

Any N. C. Os and men of the Machine Gun Company and Mounted Section who cannot attend on 15th December must parade on 8th December with "B" Company, as below.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

Tuesday, 10th December. 5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Company Drill. Dress, Drill order. Hongkong residents parade outside Cricket Club, at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway bay.

"B" Company.

Sunday, 8th December, 8.15 a.m.—Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons, (except men over 50 years of age) outside Kowloon Railway Station and proceed to Lowu by special train leaving at 8.25 a.m. The special train will return at 5.58 p.m., reaching Kowloon at 6.40 p.m.

Dress.—Marching order. Greatcoats to be rolled. Helmets (or Topees) to be worn. Waterbottles filled. Food to be taken in haversacks. Ammunition will be provided at Lowu. No entraining or detraining without orders.

Tuesday, 10th, Dec.—4.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon (except N.C.Os and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practice 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 11th Dec.—4.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress as above.

Thursday, 12th, Dec.—4.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon (except N.C.Os and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress as above.

Friday, 13th December.—4.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at King's Park Range Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, as above.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 9th December.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 gun teams at Kowloon Docks. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Status Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 10th December.—7.10 a.m. No. 1 gun team at Headquarters.

Friday, 13th December.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 gun teams at Headquarters. Dress for all parades, Clean fatigue with shorts and puttees.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 9th December.—4.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"B" Company.

Tuesday, 10th December.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

Friday, 13th December, 5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches and dummies.

Note.—Leave to be absent from parades must be obtained before the parades take place. Leave from musketry parades will not be given except in special cases.

[illegible] Tuesday, 10th and Friday, 13th December, 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units except [illegible] Company. [illegible] under [illegible] Tuesday and Friday [illegible] Drill order.

COMMERCIAL.

HUGE MUNITIONS PROFITS.

Birmingham Small Arms Company report a net profit for the past year of £495,207, and a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 2s. on the ordinary shares is recommended.

The general reserve fund, which in the last balanced sheet was £250,000, now stands at £1,550,473, and the directors recommended that £1,150,473 be capitalised by the issue to ordinary shareholders of 1,150,473 ordinary shares of £1 each, credited as fully paid, to be distributed in the proportion of one new share for every ordinary share now held, the new shares to rank for dividend as from August 1 last. The consent of the Treasury to the proposed issue has been obtained.

It is proposed to increase the capital, which now amounts to £2,000,000, to £3,000,000 by the creation of 3,000,000 additional ordinary shares of £1 each.

JAPANESE PRODUCE AND STOCK.

Mr. Ariyoshi, Consul-General for Japan, formally opened the new Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange at Foochow and Kiangse Roads at noon on November 30; other speakers were Mr. K. Miyazaki, director from Osaka, and Mr. D. Goh, one of the managing directors of the new exchange, who presided and introduced the speakers. There was an attendance of several hundred Chinese and a few foreigners to whom a cold tiffin was served after the opening ceremony. Among those present were noticed Mr. Chu Pao-san and Mr. Wong I-ting, who are said to be among the Chinese shareholders in this new Japanese enterprise. A number of Chinese officials were also there. Mr. Kishi, Japanese Vice-Consul, and other Japanese officials were present, with the managers and chiefs of departments of all Japanese commercial interests in Shanghai. The new exchange occupies a large two-storey building at 19, Foochow Road, which has been completely reporated and arranged as a modern bourse, modelled after the great exchanges of Osaka and Tokio. There are three market places on the floor, railed in from the quarter for the public, one for yarn and cotton transactions, one for stocks and bonds, and one for cash term shares. These spacious markets occupy the ground floor of the front building; in the rear are the general offices, and at the side a series of small brokers' offices, of which there are more on the upper floor, making 20 brokers' offices in all. Charter for this exchange was granted by the Tokio Government early in the year, the capitalization being Y.10,000,000 of which 25 per cent. has been paid up. It is understood that the company's charter authorizes it to open similar exchanges in Hankow, Tientsin, and other ports in China, and that extensions may be made to these ports in a year or two, dependent on the success of the enterprise in Shanghai. Although styled "Produce" and Stock Exchange, general China produce is not to be dealt in, at least not at first, the transactions being limited to raw cotton and cotton yarn, the latter being the chief business. Daily quotations are to be issued beginning this week, for both cotton and yarn and general shares markets.—"N.C.D. News."

Orders for Cadet Company, by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Bend.

STRENGTH.

Cadets J. S. Johnstone and G. Coulter, joined on 5.12.18 and are posted to No. 1 Section.

Cadet A. F. May, joined on 5.12.18 and is posted to No. 2 Section.

Cadet J. H. Balean, joined on 5.12.18 and is posted to No. 2 Section.

Cadets E. W. Cordon and S. Searle, joined on 5.12.18 and are posted to No. 4 Section.

PARADES.

Monday, 9th December.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. 5.15 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 11th December.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yaumati Football Ground.

5.15 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1918.

NOTICES.

Corp. Rifle Meeting.—Programmes are now in the printers hands and will be issued shortly. O. C. Companies and Platoons are requested to send to Lance Corpl. F. A. Wells not later than noon on 17th December a list of the men composing their teams in the team matches.

COMMERCIAL.

RUSSIAN ORDERS FOR BOOTS.

It is reported that Osaka manufacturers have received orders for 100,000 pairs of military boots from Russia, but are hesitating to accept the orders in view of the still unsettled state of affairs in that country. As a result, it is expected that the Russians will organise themselves into a Purchasing Society in order to give the necessary guarantee to the manufacturers in connection with the orders. Some time ago the price of hides and leather declined to a considerable extent, but has since recovered, the present standard quotations being Y100, which shows an advance of about Y30 when compared with the prices quoted at the time of the recent slump.

MINING v. AGRICULTURE.

Figures supplied by the British State Treasurer's Budget clearly indicate that, relatively, mining is far more generously treated than is agriculture. Why is this? Mining is essentially a temporary natural resource. Take an ounce of gold or a ton of coal from the earth, and both they and the labour that produced them are done with for ever. The day is computable when even Newcastle may give out. Not so with agriculture, and kindred primary industries. Take a crop from a farm; another crop may be produced. Take the fleece from a sheep's back, fruit from a tree, grapes from a vine, and they grow back again; and both they and the labour that helps to produce them are continually recurring elements in the national prosperity. Therefore, these industries are permanent natural resources. Why, then, display such solicitude for the temporary as against the permanent industries? There is something asquint about this policy, says "The Referee."

S.M.R. FINANCES MANY ENTERPRISES.

The South Manchuria Railway Co., in addition to the many industrial and other enterprises conducted under Government orders, inclusive of railway and steamship transportation, warehousing, hosiery, gas, electricity, coal mining and sales and sundry auxiliary enterprises at the Fushun Collieries, management of South Manchuria Railway Area with hospitals, and schools, are now interested in eighteen other corporations to the total extent of Yen 12,000,000: Electricity Works: At Wafangtien, Tashihchiao, Seupingkai, Kungchuling, Yingkou, Locyang, and Tiehling. Market Places: At Fushun, Mukden, and Changchun. Exchanges: At Changchun and Kaiyuan. Industrial Enterprises: Dairen Oil and Fat Industry Co., Harbin Flour Mill, and South Manchuria Development Co. Mining: South Manchuria Mining Co. Communications: Penchihu Light Rail Co., Changchun Transportation Co., and Dairen Steamship Co. Warehousing: Kirin Warehousing Co.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 11, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/4½
On demand	3/4⅞
30 days' sight	3/4⅞
4 months' sight	3/4½
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/5½
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/5½
On Paris—	
On demand	43¾
Credits, 4 months' sight	45¾
On New York—	
On demand	80
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	223
On demand	223½
On Calcutta—	
Wire	223
On demand	223½
On Singapore—	
On demand	143
On Manila—	
On demand	161½
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	151
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	43.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 5.90 n.
Silver (per oz.)	48 1/16 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	55 ⅞ prem
Chinese Copper Cash	½ ⅞ pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	½ ⅞ pm.
Rate of Native Interest	½ ⅞ p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	½ ⅞ dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 11th DECEMBER.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	$735 b. 735 sa.
MARINE INSURANCE.	
Canton Ins.	$350 b.
North China Ins.	T. 110 b.
Union Ins.	$550 sa.
Yangtsze Ins.	S'hai $205 n.
Far Eastern	T. 96 n.
FIRE INSURANCE.	
China Fire Ins.	$158 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$349 b.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$87 b. & 87 sa.
H.K. Steamboats	$12 b.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$30 b.
do. (Def.)	$184 sa.
Shell Transports	13/- b.
Star Ferries	$134 b.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$91 b.
Malabon Sugars	$33 b.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	47/- b.
Langkats	T. 20 b. & 19/30 sa.
Raubs	$1.55 n.
Tronoh Mines	33/- b.
Ural Caspians	33/- n.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$103 b.
H. & W. Docks	$158 b. & 158 sa.
S'hai Docks	T. 133 b. & 134 sa.
New Engineerings	T. 34 b.
LAND, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$100 b.
Hongkong Hotels	$90 n.
Hongkong Lands	$92 b.
Humphreys	$7.85 b.
Kowloon Lands	$33 b.
West Points	$72 n.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 190 n.
Kung Yiks	$14½ b.
Laou Kung Mows	$125 n.
Orientals	$60 n.
Shanghai Cottons	$138 b. 139 sa.
Yangtzepoos	$8 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$3.70 b. & 3.70 sa.
China-Borneos	$12½ n.
China Lights	$4.90 n.
China Providents	$3.10 b.
Dairy Farms	$20½ n.
H.K. Electrics	$65 b.
Macao do.	$35½ n.
Hongkong Ropes	$35 n.
H.K. Tramways	$7.50 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$7.00 b.
do. (New)	$7.70 b.
Steam Laundries	$2.25 b.
H.K. Steel Foundries	$12 n.
Water-boats	$15½ n.
Watsons	$5.75 b. & 5.85 sa.
Powells	$2.50 b.
Wiesmans	$19 b.

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

BANKS.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HARD COURT LEAGUE.

The positions of the teams in the Hard Court competitions which are being played under the auspices of the Hongkong Junior Tennis League are as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	P.
Kowloon	5	3	0	6
St. Stephen's College	1	1	0	2
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	1	1	0	2
H.K. Dockyard	2	0	2	0
88th Co. R.G.A.	3	0	3	0

The fixtures for Saturday, the 14th, are as follows:—

Kowloon v. Chinese Y.M.C.A., at Kowloon.

St. Stephen's College v. 88th Co. R.G.A., at St. Stephen's College.

The football, volley ball, tennis, and swimming teams of Queen's College are going to Canton to compete with Canton Christian College teams next Sunday, December 15. All games will take place on the college campus December 16, except the swimming contest, which will be held in the swimming pool of the Y.M.C.A. in the Bund. The full football, volley ball and tennis teams of the Canton Christian College will come to Hongkong for return games with the popular Hongkong schools on December 18 and will stay in Hongkong for three days. Mr. B. Tanner, Headmaster of Queen's College, who by his untiring efforts has done much for the athletic life of the College, will accompany the boys to Canton.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

"URSULA" PRIZE.

The first of the series of four events for the above prize was sailed off on Saturday last in a fairly strong North Easterly breeze, and resulted as follows:—

Course:—Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P), Mark Boat Starting Line (P), Cust Rock Buoy (S), Channel Rocks (S), Finishing East to West, distance, 8 miles.

Yacht.	Handicap on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Atlas	Scratch	4 16 40	4 16 40
Sonita	"	4 17 07	4 17 07
Daphne	"	4 14 57	4 14 47
Halcyon	"	D. N. S.	—
Urania	4.00	D. N. S.	—
Dawn	4.00	4 10 31	4 15 31
Lysbeth	4.00	Disqualified.	
Liza	4.00	4 20 13	4 26 13
Owl	4.00	4 29 30	4 25 30
Gael	4.40	4 20 42	4 16 02
Teinnette	4.40	D. N. S.	—
Joan	4.40	D. N. S.	—
Thetis	4.40	4 30 57	4 26 17
Dorothy	6.00	D. N. S.	—
Arthore	6.00	4 36 25	4 30 25

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board's offices. Mr. A. Gibson presided and there were present Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Ng Hon-Tse, Mrs. Hickling (M.O.H.) and Mrs. Danby (Secretary).

Before opening the meeting the Chairman said he would like to mention that a letter had been received by the Government on the housing question and on the important matter of increasing the depleted staff of the Sanitary Department. This was a reply to Mr. Bowley's motion made at the last meeting. The letter was then read and Mr. Gibson intimated that the letter would be published after it had been circulated among the members of the Board.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

DECEMBER, 10.

Sui An, British, 750, Macao, Birse, 5.45 p.m. S.B.Co.

Fatshan, British, 998, Canton, R. H. Cowan, 12 p.m. C. N. Co. Ltd.

Sakawa Maru, Japanese, 672, Dairen, Y. Kumagai, 3.30 p.m. Yuto & Co.

Tungshing, British, 1,113, Gap Rock, Haig, 6 p.m. J. M. & Co.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

SERVICE RIFLES.

All Service Rifles held by members of Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons must be returned to Armoury between the hours of 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. on Friday, December 13th or Tuesday, December 17th.

REVOLVER COURSE.

Squads will be warned for instruction at H. Q. Club during the week commencing Monday, December 16th.

EXEMPTION.

An Exemption Board will sit at 6.0 p.m. on Thursday, December 12th.

VISITING INSPECTORS.

Visiting Inspectors, Central District, are required to visit the wharves at least once during their tour of duty, and to enter their visits in the Occurrence Book at the Harbour Office.

BAND.

There will be a Band Practice on Thursday, December 12th at 6.0 p.m.

STRENGTH.

P.C. 815 Atdullah is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

Members of all Committees are requested to meet at the City Hall at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

NOTICES.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr D. Abraham
Capt. J. Adcock
Mr and Mrs E. G. Anderson
Mr E. Amoux
Mr J. P. Ballantine
Mr and Mrs G. H. M. Bannerman
Mr J. H. Bering
Mrs E. R. Bellilios
Mr Moore Bennett
Mr and Mrs E. Bernheim & son
Mr Beuchot
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Major and Mrs G. D. R. Black and son
Mrs E. D. Blackburn
Mr J. J. Bleeker
Mr W. Steele Boyce
Capt. & Mrs Branch
Mr Q. T. Brookspear
Mr and Mrs M. Brooks
Mr W. G. Browell
Mr and Mrs J. A. Brown
Mr S. J. Burns
Mr N. Burns
Mr and Mrs B. D. Bushell
Mr R. V. Cameron
Mr and Mrs E. A. Carvalho
Mr H. Cayrou
Mr L. Charousset
Mr M. Chen
Mr C. E. Chubb
Mr and Mrs J. C. Clark
Mr J. W. Cook
Mr F. L. Cooke
Mr and Mrs W. Coombe
Miss A. Coombe
Mr H. S. Cowling
Mr F. W. Cox
Dr and Mrs H. L. Cumming
Mrs F. E. Davis
Mr & Mrs. Dobben
Mr and Mrs Duveen
Mr J. E. Enders, Jr.
Madam E. Ensault
Mr W. T. Watts-Evans
Mrs J. Gallinagh
Mr H. B. Gallop
Mr N. C. Galluzzi
Mr J. J. Gorman
Mr and Mrs E. M. Grist
Capt. T. P. Hall
Mr and Mrs W. A. Hannibal
Mr D. J. Hanscom
Mr G. Harper
Mr E. Hausmann
Mr & Mrs Henggeler
Mr A. Hicks
Mr R. H. Jones
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr J. J. Judah
Mr A. Kamerling-home
Mr B. H. van Ketel
Mr and Mrs H. D. Kirkland
Miss J. Kleinman
Mr and Mrs M. F. Kline
Mr F. Koff
Mr H. Kreis
Mrs N. Kurcsky
Mr H. K. Laidlaw
Capt. P. F. Lanchbery
Mr and Mrs C. Lauritsen
Mr & Mrs A. Leach and child
Madame Leiria
Miss H. Lillie
Mr S. Longfield
Miss Alice Lo
Mr G. Ludin
Mr and Mrs N. Macintyre
Master Macintyre
Dr G. W. Mackean
Mr and Mrs F. Maitland
Madame de Mattos and child
Mr G. Mayor
Mr S. Mori
Mr G. M. Morrison
Mr and Mrs W. P. Neeson
Mrs E. M. Newling
Mr J. S. Nicolson
Mrs B. O'Connor
Capt. C. E. Page
Mr & Mrs Pastour and
Miss Pastour and
Mr C. A. Pearcy
Mr P. W. Peereboom
Mr F. E. Pennoyer
Mrs S. H. Penny
Mr S. S. Perry
Mr. H. M. Richards
Mr H. Petersen
Capt. M. Picknell
Mr B. D. Pinnock
Mr and Mrs C. B. Powrie & 2 children
Mr K. H. Ray
Miss W. Reay
Mrs J. F. Reynolds
Mr R. R. Roxburgh
Mr J. Russell
Mr L. C. Sargent
Mr C. E. Seyb
Mrs H. Sheehan
Miss H. F. Skinner
Mrs M. Slade
Mrs W. H. Sparks
Capt. W. H. Sparks
Mr V. Stoneley
Mr H. F. Stoneham
Mr and Mrs S. E. Hodge
Mr A. E. Hodgins
Mr A. Holgerson
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mr J. Hoos
Mr and Mrs J. A. Hyndman
Capt. R. Innes
Mr A. J. Jacobsen
Mr and Mrs M. Joblin
Mrs L. M. Joblin
Mr S. J. Johnstone
Mr A. T. Stubbs
Mr A. H. Tait
Mr C. P. Templeton
Dr and Mrs H. G. Thompson
Mr Thos. Vint
Mr O. G. Watkin
Mrs E. D. Whittle
Mr C. E. Willis
Mr G. G. Wood
Mr G. Woudenberg
Mr and Mrs B. Wylie

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs R. Almond
Miss A. Anderson
Dr M. E. Asger
Miss A. Coombes
Mr and Mrs Course
Mrs F. C. Crush
Mrs T. B. Culhane
Mrs J. D. Edwards
Mr F. Ferguson
Mr T. M. Gregory
Mr & Mrs Hammes and family
Mr J. C. Hupeter
Mr E. Irving
Mr and Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr B. James
Mrs Kilbee & child
Mrs B. Legge
Mrs McAinsh
Mr J. McArthur
Mrs McGee
Mr H. M. McTavish
Mr B. J. de Moore
Mrs W. C. Paesmore
Mr H. Pearman
Mr W. H. Price
Mr and Mrs G. E. Richardson
Mrs Sangster
Mr Stubbings and daughter
Mr and Mrs Underwood
Mr and Mrs West and family

CARLTON HOTEL.

Mr N. L. Brewer
Mrs F. E. Cameron
Mr E. T. Crocker
Mr P. C. Faithfull
Mrs Ferguson
Miss E. Ferguson
Mr K. B. Grase
Mrs A. L. Hamilton
Mr H. J. Hennessy
Mrs Jenkinson
Master Dan Jenkinson
Mr A. Maas
Mr O. Murrell
Mr S. Paul
Mrs E. Sloan and child
Mrs E. Smith
Mr and Mrs H. Stephens
Mrs Talbot
Mrs Thompson
Master H. Thompson
Miss N. Thompson
Mr L. Uydens
Mrs L. Willcocks

PEAK HOTEL

Mr and Mrs Abney
Mr J. W. Paber
Mr and Mrs D. K. Blair
Mr A. J. Carter
Mr and Mrs F. W. Cary
Miss Chettle
Mr G. L. Coleman
Mr and Mrs S. C. Coppin
Mrs Cormack
Mr & Mrs Evans
Mrs Fletcher
Mr Denman Fuller
Mr J. B. Harrison
Mr W. B. Hind
Mr H. Du Flon Hutchison
Mr F. B. Johnson
Mrs Milner Jones
Mr and Mrs W. G. Ley
Mrs Litt
Capt. & Mrs Macaulay, R.A.M.C.
Mr and Miss Main
Mr J. Finlay Miller
Mrs Moore
Mr T. L. Perkins
Mrs Puddicombe
Mr and Mrs A. E. Ram
Eng.-Comdr. Reed
Dr and Mrs G. Reynolds
Mr and Mrs W. E. Roberts
Capt. & Mrs Sidford
Mr A. Findlay Smith
Mrs B. D. Tisdall

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagan Lighthouse is interrupted since 7.55 p.m. Nov. 26.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammerah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, 11th December.

U.S.A. via Manila—Per SHINYO MARU, 11th Dec.

Shanghai—Per DUNERA, 11th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, 12th December.

Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 12th Dec. 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per VAN CLOON, 12th Dec., 10 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—SAKAI MARU No. 3, 12th Dec., 10 a.m.

Amoy and Straits—Per HAIMUN, 12th Dec., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 12th Dec., 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa and India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe, via Suez—Per DUNERA, 12th Dec., Registration 1.45 p.m., Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 11th Dec., at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YOSANG, 12th Dec., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 13th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILONG, 13th Dec., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YING CHOW, 13th Dec., 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 13th Dec., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th December.

Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta—Per KWAISANG, 14th Dec., 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 15th Dec., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 17th December.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 17th Dec., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 17th Dec., 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th December.

Weihaiwei and Chefoo—Per HUICHOW, 18th Dec., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Canada—FUSHIMI MARU, 18th Dec., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 19th December.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 19th Dec., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco—Per SHINYO MARU, 19th Dec., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 24th December.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—Per MONTEREY, 24th December, Registration [illegible] a.m. Letters [illegible] a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 11th, 1918. 08m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. The anticyclone continues to move eastward; pressure has decreased considerably over N. China, and slightly to moderate elsewhere, except over Luzon, where slight increases have occurred.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 101.43 inches, against an average of 82.36 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours, ending at noon on the 12th December:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate, probably freshening later; fair generally.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 11, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
					Wind		
Vladivostok	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mensuro	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	8 a.	30.04	40	85	WNW	2	r
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.01	46	89	WNW	6	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.95	50	03	N	7	c
Sharp Pk.	"	29.95	63	99	—	0	b
Amoy	"	29.95	62	84	W	2	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiboku	8 a.	29.95	63	100	—	0	b
Taichu	"	29.88	61	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.95	64	—	NE	2	b
Koshun	"	29.92	68	—	—	0	b
Pescadores	"	29.96	66	—	—	0	b
Canton	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	"	29.96	65	93	E	1	cf
Gap Rock	"	29.93	—	—	ENE	3	c
Macao	"	29.93	66	98	ENE	2	o
Wuchow	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.89	72	96	SE	6	o
Tourane	"	29.91	70	—	SSW	4	b
C. St. James	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	8 a.	29.91	70	94	SE	2	b
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.88	68	94	NE	1	b
Legaspi	"	29.88	77	88	N	2	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.84	78	91	N	4	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	8.30	29.83	—	—	NE	2	o
Labuan	8 a.	29.76	80	91	NE	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Chief Assistant.*

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 11, 1918.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, z haze.
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 12 p.m.	On date 8 a.m.	On date 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	29.96	29.89
Temperature	68	65	70
Humidity	79	98	90
Direction of Wind	E	E	E
Force	4	1	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00

Highest sun's rays Temperature on the 10th—[illegible]
Lowest sun's rays Temperature on the 11th—[illegible]

T. F. CLARKSON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 11, 1918.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

December 12th to 18th, 1918.

	High Water		Low Water	
	Morning. Height	Afternoon. Height	Morning. Height	Afternoon. Height
	Time		Time	
Thu. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tue. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

MOTOR CAR MAKERS PLAN GREAT POST-WAR OUTPUT.

Detroit and Michigan automobile industries are still awaiting word from their local representatives, now in Washington, as to what the exact curtailment of their steel supply will eventually be, and, to use the words of the head of one of the largest motor industries, "whether we will be allowed to live."

The war industries board's estimate that 20,000,000 tons of steel will be required for war work during the second half of the present year has been sharply challenged by the automobile manufacturers, who find themselves scantily supplied at present. Whether or not the country's industries, in all their various branches, will be able to consume this enormous amount is still regarded as an open question.

However that may be, the big Michigan producers are firm in their belief that they will turn back to a peace basis as advantageously as they turned to war.

Even now many of the mammoth plants are either contemplating enlarging their facilities or are already doing so. Packard, Maxwell and Ford are said to have arranged for added factories, while the Fisher Body company, the Studebaker Motor company and the the Timken Axle company (the automobile are contemplating large extensions. These are practically all in answer to a government call to "do more," but the heads of these industries see their opportunity to answer such a call, and with the coming of peace will find themselves prepared to supply every country on earth with its motor cars.

BIG BOOM EXPECTED.

From these in a position to know comes the statement that every great automobile plant now doing 100 percent capacity work (75 to 80 percent of it on government war orders) will immediately turn its plants back to the manufacture of automobiles and motor trucks, and the greatest boom known to to the industry will be experienced.

The output of passenger cars at the present time can be placed approximately at 3 percent of normal. This includes all factories, and none of the is without its long list of unfilled orders.

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